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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Haig Seen Stalling on Euromissiles Talks AA 1
[Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 7 May]
NATO Council Stand on Arms Talks With USSR Hit [Kuznetsov] AA 2
Work of NATO Eurogroup Session 11 May Summarized AA 3
Confidence-Building Could Avert 'Misunderstanding' AA 3
[Bykov in PRAVDA 7 May]
Approval of Nuclear Weapons for Austria Denied [Melnikov] AA 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions And Answers' CC 1
[Kosovan, Anichkin, Kulev]
U.S., Allies Relations CC 1
New South Atlantic Bloc Viewed CC 3
USSR Aid to Afghanistan CC 4
HORIZONT Article by Zagladin on Peace Proposals CC 5
[East Berlin, No 18]
Kampuchean Solidarity Conference Reported CC 8
[Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 5 May]
U.S. Posture at Law of Sea Talks Criticized CC 9
Shibayev Speaks at Moscow TU Conference Opening CC 10
[Volpyanskiy, Prorok, Puchkov in TRUD 5 May]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Purpose of Weinberger European Tour Viewed A 1
Ponomarev Comment A 1
Transatlantic 'Contradictions' Over Detente Noted A 2
[Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA 6 May]
PRAVDA: Armand Hammer Calls for U.S.-USSR Summit [6 May] A 3
Polovchak Case: 'New Artificial Barrier' Seen [Pakhomov] A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet Envoy Calls Japan-U.S. Alliance Unrealistic [KYODO] C 1
Minister Blames Japan for Current Relations C 1
Demichev Receives Japanese Public-Religious Leader C 2
Largest U.S.-Japan Naval Exercise Begins C 2
Brezhnev Sends Congratulations to Japanese Emperor C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Meetings Held in DRA Provinces to Support PDPA D 1
Tashkent Hits 'Fabrications' on DRA Situation D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Foreign Minister Interviewed on Asian Problems E 1
[Trofimova in NOVOYE VREMYA No 18]
Kampuchean National Assembly Elections Viewed E 4
[Vinogradov in ZA RUBEZHOM No 18]
ASEAN Foreign Ministers Rapped Over Kampuchea [(Selebov)] E 5
Laos' Phoun Sipaseut's Jakarta Visit Praised E 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Kuznetsov Views Counterrevolution in Poland F 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 6 May]
CPSU Greetings Message to Romania on Anniversary F 9
[PRAVDA 7 May]
Moscow Meeting Held [PRAVDA 7 May] F 10
Grishin Receives Marothy-Led MSZMP Delegation F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage, Comment on Mitterrand Victory G 1
AFP Report Hit [Goncharov] G 1
Shlennov Commentary G 1
Zorin Interview [Budapest] G 2
FRG Envoy Delivers Schmidt Message to Brezhnev G 2
Schmidt's Post-Mideast Tour Statement Attacked [Kornilov] G 2
Ponomarev, Zagladin Meet With Greek Delegation G 4
[PRAVDA 7 May]
Greek Journalist Highlights Ties With USSR G 5
[Likos in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Purpose of Korniyenko Talks in Damascus Explained H 1
Timoshkin Comments on Philip Habib's Israel Visit H 2
Ostalskiy Views 'Sinister Coalition' With Haddad H 2
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 May]
PDRY Official on U.S. 'Intrigues,' USSR Ties H 3
[PRAVDA 5 May]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Congolese President Arrives in Moscow 12 May J 1
Theoretical Colloquium Held in Brazzaville J 1
[PRAVDA 5 May]
Moscow Cites Mugabe Remarks on Cooperation J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Soltan Commentary on Brezhnev Kiev Remarks R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Role, Tasks of Press, Media [5 May] R 1
IZVESTIYA Press Day Editorial on Role of Papers [5 May] R 3
Role of Workers' Meetings in Plants Stressed R 4
[PRAVDA Editorial 6 May]
Need Seen for Party Frankness Over Problems R 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 26 Apr]
Demichev, Makeyev Address Ideological Seminar R 7
[PRAVDA 23 Apr]

Rashidov Participates in Tashkent Meeting 7 May R 8
Kiselev Addresses Brest CPSU Meeting 7 May R 8
Shcherbitskiy Attends Ukrainian Komsomol Plenum R 8
Nakhichevanskiy Obkom Plenum Views Cadre Work R 8
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 29 Apr]
Obkom Plenum in Kazakhstan Discusses Cadre Work R 9
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Apr]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Romanov Reads Brezhnev Letter at Leningrad Plant S 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Brestkaya Oblast Fails To Meet Growth Targets S 3
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 25 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Reportage on Spring Sowing Progress Through 4 May T 1
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 7 May]
Cool Spell Slows Work [Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 30 Apr] T 1
PRAVDA Summary [30 Apr] T 2
Aliyev Addresses Conference on Agricultural Work T 3
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 29 Apr]
Kirgiz Plenum Discusses Sheep, CPSU Decisions T 5
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 25 Apr]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Further Commentary on Soviet Victory Day V 1
Sokolov Address V 1
Gorshkov Comment [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 19] V 4
Marshal Bagramyan Interviewed V 6
Military Construction Expert Dies Suddenly V 7

HAIG SEEN STALLING ON EUROMISSILES TALKS

LD111627 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 May 81 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "General Haig's Rome Guest Performance"]

[Text] The NATO Council's Rome session was the first which General Haig has attended not as the supreme allied commander, Europe, but as the U.S. secretary of state. As Britain's DAILY MAIL predicted, he encountered in Rome "the most serious challenge during his 100 days in this post."

The stumbling block between Haig and his colleagues--the foreign ministers of the European countries of NATO--or, more precisely, between the United States and Western Europe--was the question of Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range weapons in Europe.

Almost 18 months have passed since NATO decided on the so-called "arms upgrading" in the medium-range missile sphere or, in plainer terms, on deploying the new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of certain West European countries. This was termed a "dual" decision since it also implied talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of such weapons. However, these talks never began. The first preliminary steps in this direction, taken in Geneva in the fall of 1980, came to nothing through the U.S. side's fault. How are things to progress?

As Western newspaper observers report, General Haig arrived in Rome with the firm intention of obtaining the U.S. partners' unqualified support for the U.S. plans for the deployment of new nuclear missile weaponry in Western Europe. The Reagan administration is disturbed by the fact that such countries as Belgium and The Netherlands have so far taken no decision on this issue and that other countries, primarily the FRG, stubbornly recall that their agreement to the U.S. plans was given only on condition that talks begin with the USSR on limiting nuclear arsenals in Europe.

"Ever since the U.S. administration began gambling on the military components of foreign policy and declaring its desire to strive for military superiority over the East, the European concept of the balance of forces has been under threat," West German television commented on the NATO session. W. Brandt, leader of the ruling Social Democratic Party of Germany, has warned that "serious difficulties" may emerge in relations between the United States and the European countries if the United States and the USSR do not begin disarmament talks soon. Even NATO Secretary General J. Luns, well-known for his pro-U.S. sentiments, stated that he expected the United States to announce an exact date for the resumption of talks with the USSR. An influential Italian official stated bluntly to a New York TIMES correspondent that "nothing will come of the weapons without talks with the Russians."

Haig thus appeared in Rome in the role of the accused and was forced to maneuver. Under the allies' pressure he stated that Washington intends to begin talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles "by the end of this year." Here he voiced his agreement to holding talks with a preliminary discussion and with "definite conditions."

In this context, West European observers remember how 1 month ago, when visiting NATO countries. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger linked the resumption of talks to the situations in Poland and in Afghanistan. The Europeans evaluated this as an attempt to delay the talks indefinitely. How should they view Haig's promises?

By delaying the talks to the end of the year, Haig wants to give the United States the opportunity to carry out the appropriate technical preparation for deploying the U.S. missiles in Western Europe. "The Pentagon," the Washington POST reports in this context, "is to take important decisions in the arms sphere which will have a profound effect on the U.S. allies."

In other words, the point of General Haig's Rome guest appearance amounted to promising the allies to begin talks and meanwhile, under cover of talk about the forthcoming talks, giving the Pentagon the opportunity to take decisions which will bind Western Europe to the United States in the military respect and which will thus quell the allies' resistance.

Was this maneuver of Haig's at the Rome session successful? Britain's THE TIMES notes that Haig's utterances "were of a less detailed character than many European governments would have wanted." Thus, the newspaper believes, one should not expect any changes in the stands of Belgium and The Netherlands toward the deployment of cruise missiles of their territory. Nor does the FRG conceal its disappointment at the ambiguous results of the NATO Council session. Moreover, as THE SUNDAY TIMES writes, "The Europeans fear that what Haig said in Rome may be disputed by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger only one week later" at the next NATO conference.

J. Kraft, a well-known U.S. observer, believes that a "danger zone" is emerging in connection with the disagreements between the United States and the allies on the question of relations with the USSR. The Reagan administration's clear hostility toward the Russians in provoking the Europeans' fear--they fear a return from detente to the cold war. The Russians, the observer recalls, have proposed beginning arms control talks with the Europeans with or without the Americans' participation.

NATO COUNCIL STAND ON ARMS TALKS WITH USSR HIT

LD111750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 May 81

[By TASS observer Vladen Kuznetsov: "Agreement Without Agreement"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, (TASS)--It would seem that the agreement on further talks with the Soviet Union which is now enshrined in the official document of the NATO Council session in Rome mentions a certain clarification of the completely ambiguous position which the new U.S. administration has adopted up to now.

Alas, many people are saying that Washington's agreement is merely a poorly disguised maneuver to facilitate the complete implementation by the United States of the NATO decision on the deployment of the Pentagon's nuclear missile systems in West Europe. This, and only this, is the main aim of Ronald Reagan's administration. So if they allow for the possibility of talks in principle, then it is only in order to take the steam out of public indignation at the dangerous and expensive militarization programs and to placate the West European partners, who have come up against growing domestic opposition to the Pentagon's plans for transforming West Europe into a launchpad for American nuclear missiles.

The green light for the Soviet-American talks, which many Western observers are now writing about, has not appeared. Here is why.

First, the participants in the Rome session stated that the new nuclear missile program "is more important than anything else." The Soviet proposal to establish a qualitative and quantitative moratorium on the deployment in Europe of medium-range weapons of the USSR and NATO was likewise categorically rejected. The proposal, since it is not a precondition for talks, could create a reassuring atmosphere for these talks if it were adopted. Moreover, a moratorium could become a starting point and a rational element of such talks.

Second, the American agreement to hold talks with the USSR does not have the definiteness which is inherent in the plans to impmement the decision to deploy nuclear missiles. There is only a promise to begin talks "at the end of the year." Why not earlier, one may ask? Why it is necessary to lose more valuable time since much has already been lost since the fall of 1979 when Moscow proposed that talks be started.

Third, the agreement to hold talks is already hedged around with preconditions. From Washington, in the words of presidential adviser Edwin Meese, we hear that before talks begin "a lot more has to happen" and that "much will depend on how the Russians behave."

Fourth, as far as the U.S. agreement to renew talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe toward the end of this year is concerned, it should be recalled that such talks were interrupted by Washington itself. This was done because the talks in no way accorded with its declared course of confrontation and striving for military superiority. This course was once again confirmed at the Rome NATO session. In this light the vague promise to renew talks with the Soviet Union was dictated not by a striving for realistic and constructive dialogue, but by a wish to play for time for the implementation of the plans for deployment of the American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

To counterbalance this militarist course the Soviet Union supports the holding of talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons on the European Continent as quickly as possible and with no preliminary conditions. The vitally important interests of all peoples urgently require a shift to a reasonable, realistic course of talks on the basis of equality and of a rejection of attempts to destroy the balance which has developed.

WORK OF NATO EUROGROUP SESSION 11 MAY SUMMARIZED

LD112312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 11 May, TASS--The elaboration of new measures to increase NATO's military potential was at the forefront of the session of the NATO Eurogroup held here today, which opened a series of sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's highest military organs. Taking part in the session were the defense ministers of 11 West European NATO countries (excluding France, which withdrew from the bloc's military organization, and Iceland).

Washington's increased pressure on its NATO partners, aimed at getting them to raise their military expenditure and deploying on the territory of a number of West European countries the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles clearly made its mark on the Eurogroup's work. Increasingly broad strata of the West European public are coming out against these dangerous plans.

In a final communique, the NATO ministers taking part in the session noted that their countries "are fulfilling their obligations in maintaining the necessary military potential," including "making the necessary resources available." In other words, they pledged to increase their countries' military expenditure. Following the NATO session held a week ago in Rome, the Eurogroup reaffirmed "their adherence to the decision of the December 1979 session of the NATO Council" regarding the production and deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

With this as a background, the standard statements made at the same time about "searchers for peaceful solutions to international problems," including "arms control," clearly look like a propaganda cover.

At the Eurogroup session a series of specific measures was also drafted on strengthening the military potential and modernization of the military machine of the North Atlantic bloc.

CONFIDENCE-BUILDING COULD AVERT 'MISUNDERSTANDING'

LD111529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 4

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences O. Bykov: "Confidence-Building Measures and Security"]

[Text] In the present international situation, aggravated as a result of the actions of aggressive imperialist forces, it is essential to take measures making it possible to ease tension and to normalize the political climate in the world.

The constructive new proposals made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as a development of the Soviet peace program with respect to the most burning problems of international life of our day serve these goals.

The Soviet initiative regarding the zone of confidence-building measures in the military sphere generated great interest among political circles and the public in Europe, Asia and on other continents.

The adoption of measures helping to build confidence among states is a new phenomenon in the practice of international relations. It is envisaged by the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. Such measures are designed to prevent the emergence of hotbeds of military conflicts and to help to create favorable conditions for advancing along the path of military detente and arms limitation.

The building of confidence between states belonging to different social systems and to the two major military groupings of the world today--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--is particularly important. After all, a threat of destabilization to the international situation could arise not only as a result of the disruption of the prevailing military equilibrium between East and West but also as a result of the sides' misinterpretation of particular changes in the strategic situation. In these terms the sudden redeployment--primarily during large-scale maneuvers--of large contingents of armed forces equipped with sophisticated weapons and in a state of high combat readiness can be highly dangerous. Large-scale military exercises in our time have to be distinguished from the preparatory stages of the deployment of armed forces to initiative military action, particularly under conditions when there is no information about these exercises.

Of course, the most effective method of preventing the emergence of dangerous tension in the region where opposing forces are directly continguous would be their mutual recognition, with strict observance of the principle of nondetriment to the security of either side, and the dissolution of both military organizations.

This is precisely what the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are advocating. At the Political Consultative Committee conference in May 1980 the Warsaw Pact states again advanced a package of proposals to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Other steps helping to eliminate uncertainty with regard to the sides' intentions, primarily confidence-building measures in the military sphere, can also serve as a sort of preventive measure against the emergence of hotbeds of military conflict.

The emergence of this goal and its practical implementation are inseparable from the efforts of the USSR and other socialist and peace-loving forces to safeguard reliable security and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe. The 33 European states, the United States and Canada which accepted the Final Act of the all-European conference agreed in particular on the following:

--To give at least 21 days advance notice of large-scale military exercises by ground forces with a numerical strength of over 25,000 men;

--To invite and send observers to attend military exercises on a voluntary basis and bilaterally, in a spirit of reciprocity and good will;

--To give notification, at their discretion and with a view to promoting confidence-building, of large-scale movements by their own troops;

--To promote, with due consideration for reciprocity and with a view to better mutual understanding, exchanges by invitation between military personnel, including visits by military delegations.

The implementation of confidence-building measures has helped to strengthen stability and security in Europe. Not a single instance has been recorded of the violation of the Helsinki accords on this score. Moreover, not only advance notification of military exercises involving over 25,000 men but also voluntary notification of smaller-scale maneuvers and invitations to observers to attend military exercises have become part of the practice of European affairs.

Life convincingly proves that the confidence-building mechanism can and must serve as an increasingly effective instrument both for restraining negative trends in international life and for creating the necessary atmosphere for mutual understanding and cooperation. The expansion of the volume of confidence measures--both on the plane directly envisaged by the Final Act of the all-European conference and on the plane of the further constructive development of the principled provisions agreed in Helsinki in this field--has become an urgent necessity.

The time has also come for the geographical expansion of the operation of confidence measures, for the transfer of positive experience in their application from Europe to other parts of the world taking into account, of course, the specific conditions in each region.

The Soviet Union's decisions, taken by agreement with the other Warsaw Pact states, whereby 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military materiel were withdrawn from GDR territory, were an important step in building confidence.

As for the expansion of the range of confidence measures envisaged by the Final Act, the USSR and its allies suggested giving notification of large-scale exercises not only by ground forces but also by air and naval forces. They expressed the readiness to agree that advance notification of ground force exercises should be given not 3 weeks beforehand, as at present, but 1 month beforehand and should start not at 25,000 but at 20,000 men.

The socialist countries also made a proposal on limiting the scale of military exercises carried out to 40,000-50,000 participants. The point is that with every passing year NATO is carrying out military maneuvers in Europe on an increasingly larger scale. Several hundred thousand men from each of the branches of the armed forces take part and a vast quantity of modern weaponry and combat equipment is tested. Naturally, such maneuvers, essentially of a strategic nature, cannot fail to undermine confidence among states.

The Warsaw Pact states suggested going even further; giving advance notification not only of military exercises but also of movements by ground forces with a numerical strength over 20,000 men in the region defined by the Final Act.

In coming out with these initiatives, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are by no means claiming a monopoly in the sphere of developing confidence measures. They are prepared to heed proposals from other states. Wherever such ideas may originate, they must be examined carefully. In the opinion of both the socialist countries and a number of capitalist countries a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be the most appropriate formula for this.

The facts speak for themselves. The Soviet side has no shortage of good will and sincere desire to ensure progress in resolving this question. If the West were to make its contribution to the joint quest for constructive solutions, then it would be possible to advance a long way on the path of building confidence between states. Yet the deterioration of the political climate in the world and the threat of the buildup of the arms race urgently demand additional new efforts in this direction. To serve effectively the goals of strengthening international security, the accumulated stock of confidence must constantly be supplemented.

Confirming its previous proposals, the Soviet Union now proposes also expanding substantially the confidence-building measures zone.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to:

--Extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR--on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of such measures on the part of the Western states;

--Hold specific talks on confidence measures in the Far East with all interested countries.

The easing of tension and military detente are vitally important to Europe. The expansion of the zone of application of confidence measures--while strictly observing the principles of parity and reciprocity--will undoubtedly give tangible assistance to the solution of this burning, urgent task. It is indicative that the Soviet Union's proposal was rated highly at the Madrid meeting of countries which took part in the all-European conference.

Confidence-building measures in an uneasy part of the world like the Far East are also designed to operate in this direction. Large states are neighbors there--the Soviet Union, China and Japan--and there are U.S. military bases. Of course, there can be no talk of the mechanical transfer to this region of the experience accumulated in Europe. The development of confidence measures by interested countries will naturally require consideration of specific local features. But there is no doubt that such measures could markedly ease the situation in the Far East and promote the consolidation of world security.

The new Soviet proposals were dictated by genuine concern for the elimination of the threat of war and the consolidation of world peace. They were elaborated with due consideration for the full spectrum of ideas expressed on the question of the further development of confidence measures in various Eastern and Western countries. The implementation of these proposals would be an effective incentive to the solution of a broader range of problems of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race.

The adoption of measures promoting the building of confidence between states requires persistent and immediate efforts. A constructive dialogue is needed to achieve palpable advances in this sphere in the interests of the peoples' security and world peace.

APPROVAL OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR AUSTRIA DENIED

LD100924 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 10 May 81

[PRAVDA Vienna correspondent Igor Melnikov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS--"With every year that is passing after the signing of the State Treaty Austria is proving the viability and far-sightedness of this historic act that cleared the road to detente in Europe.

"All the articles in this code of independent and democratic Austria are equally important and obligatory. This truth applies also to Article Thirteen of the State Treaty that prohibits equipping the Austrian Army with missile weapons.

"Nevertheless there are such persons among Austrian experts and even politicians who are eager to get hold of nuclear weapons.

"Addressing a few days ago what seems a reputable audience, the Salzburg union of graduates of higher schools, military expert of the Austrian People's Party F. Ermakora came out with such a pronouncement: The Russians will agree in principle to the equipment of the Austrian Army with missile weapons, if Austria concludes a certain 'pact on mutual assistance' with the USSR. And wishing to make this sound plausible, Ermakora came out with another revelation, that such a proposal was, allegedly, made to the Austrian defence minister in Moscow.

"Where does Mr Expert get such allegations? Does he invent them himself? Hardly likely. More probably, he is suggested them by those on the other side of the Atlantic who seek to undermine trust and cooperation among states".

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD091440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 May 81

["International Situation" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator for Moscow Radio, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Iliador Anatolyevich Kulev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] Many listeners' letters ask about antimilitary demonstrations in Western Europe. Thus, for example, our regular listener Tyutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov from the settlement of Krivozero, Penzenskaya Oblast, note that the increase in the antimilitarist movement in Western Europe reflects the alarm and disquiet of the population of the European Continent with the intensifying arms race and also reflects the protests against U.S. plans to involve the West European states in its aggressive plans. The antiwar movement has embraced many countries of the continent including the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium. These demonstrations are called antimissile, for it is not just a matter of demands to end the arms race in general. The chief demand is not to allow the territory of Western Europe to be turned into an American nuclear missile stronghold aimed against the Soviet Union.

U.S., Allies Relations

It must be said that conviction is growing within the West European public opinion that talks and not armaments are now more necessary than ever and that it is precisely talks that promoted the process of detente which should be further developed. In connection with this a number of questions arise which I shall address to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, journalist on international affairs, a regular participant in our broadcasts. Oleg Nikolayevich, it is possible to consider that such an opinion, or to be more precise, conviction, on the part of Western European statesmen and politicians is known to the U.S. administration, and what can be expected from Washington these days? I am referring to the NATO Council session at the foreign minister level in Rome.

[Anichkin] Of course, Washington is very well aware of the feelings in Western Europe. At the beginning of last month both U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger were there at almost the same time. And you probably recall that the secretary of state at that time promised his West European colleagues that the United States in the not too distant future intended to begin talks with the USSR on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe. However, his statement did not coincide exactly with what Weinberger said at the Nuclear Planning Group in Brussels where he put in the forefront the implementation of the NATO decision on deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

It then turned out that while Haig was giving his promise, Washington had different thoughts about the talks and does not intend to hasten resuming them.

[Kosovan] Such inconsistency and lack of coordination, of course, is causing concern among U.S. allies with regard to the prospect for resuming Soviet-American talks. They all waited anxiously for a reply to the question of whether the Reagan administration was prepared to begin talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. As is known, this reply was to have been brought to Rome by Haig, the U.S. secretary of state.

[Anichkin] It must be borne in mind that Haig, before making his statement, ascertained that almost all of the participants in the NATO Council foreign ministers session would like to know the exact date of the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. If the Europeans had not been so unanimous then, apparently, the U.S. secretary of state would have posed the question of resumption talks in a completely different way.

At any rate, the American press citing informed sources reported that Haig did not have instructions from the President on this matter until the last moment and he learned of them when he was already in Rome. It is quite possible that this occurred after Washington had finally been convinced of the feelings in Western Europe.

But it is not just a matter of U.S. intentions to begin talks with the Soviet Union by the end of this year. Haig had a lot more to say as well and this was reflected in the Rome communique. In the first place the prospects for holding these talks were made conditional on various demands whereas this is a matter of talks without any preliminary conditions. Secondly, the Soviet proposal for declaring a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by NATO and the USSR was rejected. Our proposal, as you know, opened up opportunities for holding constructive and positive talks. This was also the opinion of many politicians.

By its promise to begin talks, the United States obtained allied support for the demands to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. All of this can be explained by the fact that the so-called modernization or additional arms is allegedly necessary in view of the Soviet military threat. As you can see, all the same old songs are being repeated.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is the reaction of the West European NATO member-countries to the results of the council session?

[Anichkin] At present much is being said about the success achieved in Rome. This is said mostly by Americans and, of course, by Secretary Haig himself. There is talk of the restoration of unity in the North Atlantic bloc and so on. On the official level, the Europeans are also expressing satisfaction at the fact that the United States finally pledged to hold talks with the Soviet Union. But there is also a different reaction free from excess euphoria. Here, for example, is what London's FINANCIAL TIMES writes: Undoubtedly, serious concern continues to exist. It is worrying that the Americans are being unnecessarily slow in elaborating their policy with regard to this and a large number of other important international questions. The paper points to what is, perhaps, the most important thing. It writes that so far there are no signs that the Reagan administration has elaborated any decision on what should be done further in the sphere of limiting strategic arms. Washington, it seems, is so concerned with the problem of rearmament that arms control is being pushed into the background.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, that is a very sober judgment expressing the serious concern of the United States' allies in Western Europe in so far as no prospects can be seen for curbing the arms race. There is also a lack of clarity with regard to talks, is this not so?

[Anichkin] As far as talks are concerned, and it is a matter not just of medium-range nuclear missiles but of their broad context, that is, the process of limiting strategic arms, then indeed many questions arise and not only among the U.S. allies. When will they really be resumed? How does the United States want to conduct thest talks? What do they want to obtain? And so on. Some people have already formed the impression that the Americans know what they do not want but that they do not know what they do want. We have far too many contradictory signals.

For example, how can one coordinate the statement made by Haig in Rome about resuming talks with the USSR and the statements by Edwin Meese, a very close adviser to President Reagan, on the very same question. They both spoke almost at the same time, as you know, one in Rome and the other in Washington. Opposite to Haig, the presidential adviser said that the talks, if they took place, would not begin soon since, as he put it, much must still happen. And here is what Secretary of Defense Weinberger said on the eve of the trip by the secretary of state to Rome. His words show immediately what the United States does not want and what it wants. He said: Parity or superiority plays no role for us. We simply want to be strong. Strength, increasing military might--that is the aim set by Washington.

[Kosovan] To conclude our conversation, Oleg Nikolayevich, I would like to hear your assessment of the results of the NATO Council session in Rome.

[Anichkin] It seems to me that for the United States it would be excessively optimistic to consider that it has achieved its aims, although it managed to obtain approval for its policy from its allies. Disagreements among them still exist on many questions, including questions of the value of detente.

I think, a situation has arisen in which the process of eliminating these disagreements will become more drawn out. The Reagan administration would like to concentrate its efforts on stepping up its missile potential whereas its allies lay stress on holding talks on limiting nuclear weapons. Thus, everything that was done and promised by the United States in Rome, it seems to me, was no more than a symbolic gesture towards its allies. One can suppose that in the final analysis this will scarcely satisfy Western Europe or calm its disquiet. This disquiet is already making itself felt. I would like to quote a statement from the Baltimore SUN on this. It wrote that the U.S. allies are seriously worried by the anti-Soviet position of the Reagan administration.

After the dust has settled from the Rome meeting, I am sure that we shall once again hear voices of alarm. The experience of the past indicates this to us.

New South Atlantic Bloc Viewed

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. A number of our listeners in particular (Nechiporenko) of Kharkov, and (Kalashnikov) of Moscow, have asked for comments on the report which appeared in the press on plans to create a new military bloc--the so-called "South Atlantic Treaty Organization." These plans are not new; they were thought up by the NATO strategists back in the 1960's, but it is only now that concrete steps are being taken to knock this bloc together, on the lines of NATO's structure.

The new bloc will include the United States, the South African Republic as well as countries under dictatorships in Latin America, such as Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile. The South Atlantic Treaty Organization will in essence complement NATO's military organization in the southern Atlantic. The United States would like to see the whole of the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean as an enormous American lake. The plans to create the new bloc is now being discussed in detail at a conference in Pretoria, in which representatives of NATO countries are participating. The Pentagon intends to hold a similar conference on 26 May in Buenos Aires. The United States will be represented there by the former deputy director of the CIA, General Walters, who for that purpose is preparing a relevant report for Secretary of State Haig. What is new in particular in this plan to set up a south Atlantic treaty which was taken out of the Pentagon's safe? First, Washington, leaving all rhetoric aside, openly declared that the South African Republic was a country friendly to the United States. Even the previous administration didn't dare say such a thing. The apartheid regime is allotted the role of being the main connecting link. Second, the blade of this bloc will be directed against the independent countries of Africa. It must defend the strategic and economic interests of the countries of the West, in the south, and in Latin America as well. The stake laid on military force in the fight with national liberation movements, and actually under the slogan of the fight against international terrorism, fully corresponds to Washington's present course in foreign policy.

USSR Aid to Afghanistan

Our mail contains a number of letters, the authors of which ask us to tell in more detail about the assistance which our country is giving Afghanistan in strengthening its independent economy. As (Anatoliy Vasilyevich Kurdyumov) of Kalininskaya remarks in his letter, Afghanistan is currently passing through a complex but constructive stage in its history. Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] the working people of the country are building a new life. And our regular listener from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Tyutrin, asks a whole series of questions in this connection. In particular, he is interested in what treaties in the field of economy and trade have been concluded between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. This also interests (?Irina Pavlovna Meshnikova) of Orelskaya and Grigoriy Trofimovich Zhuravlev of Zhitomirskaya. Iliador Anatolyevich Kulev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers has kindly agreed to answer these questions. Please proceed, Iliador Anatolyevich.

[Kulev] There are two important positive factors facilitating the stabilization and development of Afghanistan's economy; primarily, the introduction of a planning basis, in the form of plans, confirmed by the Afghanistan Council of Ministers, for the economic and social development of the republic for 1980-81. The plans affect all branches of the economy, including the private sector, and take into account the interests of the working people. The support of the Soviet Union is also of tremendous importance for the restoration and development of Afghanistan's economy. The organizational form of this assistance finds expression in the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan Commission on Economic Cooperation. Its second session was held in Kabul in March-April 1981. The composition of the commission on both sides was quite impressive, and apart from the heads of delegations, who were members of the governments, the members of the delegations included ministers, deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of state committees. In preparation for the session, numerous meetings were held between leading officials of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, at which numerous questions were settled as the need arose, outside the framework of official protocol. All this helped the successful work of the second session of the Soviet-Afghan commission.

[Kosovan] Iliador Anatolyevich, what was the session's agenda?

[Kulev] The commission considered questions of the fulfillment of agreements concluded in the fields of agriculture, industry, power generation, transportation and communications, and other matters. There was also a discussion of the fulfillment of the protocol on trade turnover for 1980-81. The importance of the decisions reached can be judged by listing just a few of them. It was noted that Soviet organizations are helping Afghanistan, on a nonpayment basis, in combating diseases of agricultural crops, veterinary assistance and assistance in the field of health. For the fulfillment of these tasks, special expeditions have been sent from the USSR. For the conduct of the sowing campaign of 1981, wheat, cotton and sugar beet seeds, and phosphate fertilizers, have been provided free of charge. About 2,000 agricultural machines of various kinds have been sent from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. Machinery and tractor depots are now being set up for the needs of the peasant farms; and to provide aid in assimilating this equipment, Soviet specialists have gone to Afghanistan.

A big program of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has been set in the field of energy; the fuel industry and geological survey work. In the energy field, it has been agreed that a powerline is to be built from the Soviet border to Kabul. Electricity will be sent to Afghanistan from USSR grids. A considerable amount of work is to be done in the ore mining industry. Suffice it to mention the Ainak copper mining combine, to realize how great the scales of development are which the young republic is setting itself. The volume of capital investment in this project alone is over R1,500 million.

In 1982, with Soviet assistance, the building of a bridge over the Amu-Darya River will be completed as will the setting up of transshipment bases in the (?Heradon) area. These projects will enable Afghanistan not only to increase its trade turnover with the Soviet Union but also with the European countries, to develop trade with them by sending goods in transit both ways via the Soviet Union's transport system. The problems arising in developing road transport in Afghanistan will also be solved with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

[Kosovan] Iliador Anatolyevich, as is known, the principle of mutual benefit in economic relations is stressed in international agreements. How does this find practical expression in trade relations with Afghanistan?

[Kulev] The principle of mutual benefit is a powerful incentive in the development of economic relations. Such relations are based on equal rights. In this case, deliveries of equipment and materials, and the services of specialists from the Soviet Union are being paid for by Afghanistan by deliveries of goods it traditionally exports rather than paying in currency. Afghanistan supplies Soviet organizations with cotton, wool, carpets, raw material for leather products, olives, citrus fruit, surplus natural gas and other goods.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Iliador Anatolyevich.

HORIZONT ARTICLE BY ZAGLADIN ON PEACE PROPOSALS

AU111220 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 18, 1981 p 6

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chief of the International Department of the Central Committee: "Reason Must Win Victory Over Madness"]

[Text] Mankind has entered the 1980's full of concern. The actions of the imperialist forces, whose policy is in fact supported by the Beijing leadership, have led to a serious aggravation of the world situation. The danger of war, which had decreased in the middle of the 1970's, has again increased.

Of course, the most diverse political forces have asked themselves in this situation--some full of concern, some full of hope--what ideas the 26th CPSU Congress would develop. Would it answer the West according to the method of "toughness against toughness" or would it choose another way? In fact, the most aggressive circles in the United States and in certain West European countries have openly hoped for the first option. They have not only hoped for it but have even tried to openly provoke the Soviet state into taking steps that would further complicate the situation. But their hopes have been disappointed.

The 26th CPSU Congress resulted in concrete, developed, constructive proposals of an unequivocal tenor: proposals for peace and detente.

Usually Western commentators react to all proposals made by the socialist world in the same way. Their stereotype judgement of these proposals is as a rule: "Nothing new." But this time there were practically no such judgements. On the contrary, everyone basically recognized that the party congress resulted in many new proposals. Of course, some did not like these proposals, but, in fact, there was hardly anyone who would deny that they have enriched the world situation by introducing new elements.

This time the commentaries were marked by peculiar tones. American as well as West European commentators paid tribute to the new elements in the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress, but then were eager to maintain that this meant a deviation by the Soviet Union from its former positions, which in the end was brought about by nothing else than...the firm policy of the new American administration.

Further Development of the Peace Program

Such evaluations obviously were designed for naive people, because everyone who looks at the documents of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and reads them as a coherent work may easily convince themselves: The overall line of these party congresses is one and the same--a struggle for peace and disarmament. The 26th CPSU Congress documents characterize a new stage in the development of this line, in particular, and do not at all mean a deviation by the USSR from its principled positions. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev characterized the Soviet peace program for the 1980's as follows: "That is, if you like, the organic continuation and further development of our peace program for the most burning and topical problems of international life in our time."

Continuation and further development--that means the new Soviet proposals do not simply continue the line of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. At the same time they complement the peace-loving foreign political course of the Soviet country by important new elements. It cannot be otherwise, either, for Soviet policy is marked by a Leninist attitude. This approach, however, demands to take into account by all means all new things in the world's development and all new elements arising on the world political horizon.

Of course, the new proposals take into account some ideas and considerations which have been expressed in the West during recent years, because the Soviet Union is not one of those countries which regard a dialogue as a talk among deaf people. We attentively listen to what our partners say, because we try to take into account their positions, as long as they are not directed against the interests of the USSR and its allies but allow a search for generally acceptable solutions to existing problems.

The main idea of the Soviet peace program for the 1980's is to stop the tendency toward war, not to permit a war to break out.

Once V.I. Lenin said that there will be a "time when war will have such a destructive force that it will become impossible." This time has now come. Even today the modern means of warfare have reached such a stage of development that efforts to solve political problems through violence must be excluded. "The efforts to surpass each other in the arms race and count on winning a nuclear war is dangerous madness," L.I. Brezhnev said in the report to the party congress. And that is our firm conviction. That is the starting point of our present political philosophy on questions of war and peace.

Unfortunately, not everyone in the West is yet ready to understand this viewpoint or even share it. For instance, forces have emerged in Washington just now which rely on the nuclear stick as the only true "diplomatic" means. One may analyze the causes of this mad approach and try to explain them somehow. An important motive is imperialism's striving to block the way for progressive changes in the world and Washington's efforts to again make the United States the country controlling the fate of peoples.

However one may seek to explain the current policy of the U.S. administration--it cannot be justified. It cannot be justified, either from the viewpoint of mankind, for which this policy conjures up the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, or from the viewpoint of the United States itself, for the program of the present administration is probably a way leading into destruction for that country.

Fruitless Discussions

In the American capital, and in the Western capitals in general, vivid discussions on foreign political problems are going on. Unfortunately, these discussions resemble more a dispute between two men who--according to a joke--seriously discuss the problem of whether to build a bridge along or across the river.

Any reasonable, thinking person will know, of course, that the bridge has to be built across the river. That means one must solely work out a policy that results in strengthening peace but not in finally undermining it. And the new Soviet peace program is based precisely on those considerations and those aims.

We do not want to review this program, since HORIZONT readers know it very well. We only want to mention one thing: This program deals wtih all fundamental conflict situations existing in the world and with all key political and military-political problems which we collectively call the peace problem in our era. And another thing, our program, the Soviet peace program for the 1980's, is to bring about a rapid change in the present international situation.

A change which, of course, will not be "along" but "across"; that is, a change in favor of permanent peace.

Will it be possible to reach this change? It is not simple to answer this question. In fact, this does not only depend on the Soviet Union and its friends and allies. But, nevertheless, everything can and must be done so that this question will be answered positively. And this is exactly the way the CPSU and the Soviet Government intend to act.

Of course, so far we have acted together with our loyal friends, the countries of the socialist community, and we will also do so in the future. Soviet communists have been and are considering that one of their decisive foreign political tasks, is to strengthen this community.

We know very well that the activity of the Warsaw Pact countries played an extraordinarily positive role in international affairs during the 1970's. In fact the efforts of our socialist defense coalition paved the way for the all-European conference. And today all--I stress all--highly important initiatives for strengthening peace in Europe come from our countries. This will also be the case in the future. The socialist community will allow no one to snatch from it the foreign political initiative in the struggle for peace.

The Soviet people have very gratefully received sincere support for the proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress from the SED and the GDR people. In his speech at our party congress, Erich Honecker said that the "fraternal alliance" between our countries forms the "foundation of our successes." We fully share this conclusion. The Soviet Union will continue to exert every effort to strengthen our really fraternal and cordial alliance.

The Soviet Union--as well as the other countries of the socialist community--will also in the future wage its struggle for peace together with those countries that have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke. Now as a greater and greater number of these countries not only chooses the socialist orientation but also enters the path of socialist development, the potential for peace and social progress is increasing considerably. The speeches of the representatives of the revolutionary-democratic countries at the International Scientific Conference in Berlin at the end of last year and at our party congress testify to this fact. Here we have reliable comrades, reliable allies in the struggle against aggressive machinations by the imperialist forces.

Unity in the Struggle for Peace

We will also wage our struggle for peace together with the international communist movement and together with the fraternal communist and workers parties of all countries. The speeches of the representatives of these parties at the 26th CPSU Congress have demonstrated: The communists of the world agree on the questions of the struggle for peace and against the current reactionary crusade of imperialism. And this is also part of the facts which inspire hope.

Finally, we will continue our struggle for detente and take into account the viewpoints and positions of the Western circles who are ready to view things realistically and who above all know how disastrous attempts are to want to solve problems between the two social systems by a "test of strength."

In his concluding speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We are convinced; if communists, revolutionaries, if all sound and reasonable forces fully realize their responsibility and act in a uniform front, the plans of the enemies of peace will be thwarted in any case." We believe in this and are proceeding from it.

The struggle which must be faced to implement the peace program for the 1980's will not be easy. On the contrary, it will be a hard and tense struggle. And yet, we believe that in this struggle victory will be won. The victory of peace over war, the victory of reason over madness.

The Soviet people who have begun implementing the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan are devoting their peaceful work to this victory. The peoples of the countries of socialism are also devoting their work to this victory.

The GDR people are now evaluating the 10th SED Congress. We are convinced that the results of this party congress will further strengthen the socialist community and the cause of peace.

The Soviet people wish the GDR working people every success in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress. All peoples of the socialist community view the achievements of the GDR's fraternal people also as their own.

KAMPUCHEA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD111107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent B. Vinogradov: "Resolute Support"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--Recently many events have occurred in the life of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) whose significance is difficult to overestimate. Only recently local organs of power were formed in the country on the basis of general elections. People's committees at all levels--from big cities to village communes--have already shown themselves to be authority management organs capable of solving the most complex social and economic tasks.

National Assembly elections were held on 1 May, the day when the whole of Kampuchea was celebrating the world festival of labor. Millions of Kampucheans came out to vote for those who will be representing the people's interests on the republic's parliament. Some 99 percent of the electorate voted. The turnout is evidence of every Kampuchean's high sense of responsibility for his motherland's destiny and for its future. At the same time, the Kampuchean people again demonstrated their broad support for the program of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) and the activity of the People's Revolutionary Council inside the country and in the international arena.

The foreign policy course pursued by the PRK Government and the persistent quest for ways of normalizing relations with Southeast Asian countries have won the respect of the progressive world public. Evidence of this is the International Conference of Solidarity with the Kampuchean people convened in Phnom Penh on the initiative of the AAPSO. Over a 3-day period from 1 through 3 May, in the Chaktomuk Hall, representatives of international and national solidarity organizations from Asian, African and Latin American countries, representatives of the WPC and the WFTU and also progressive public figures from Western countries discussed various matters relating to the Kampuchean people's struggle for national rebirth.

AAPSO representative D. Kouyela addressed the conference, stating that the international meeting in Phnom Penh enables its participants to see for themselves the successes the Kampuchean people have achieved in a little over 2 years since the country's liberation from the bloody regime of Beijing's henchmen. However, D. Kouyela stressed, there are still forces seeking to prevent the revival of the country, which suffered such colossal losses as a result of the genocide policy pursued by Beijing and the Pol Pot supporters on Kampuchean soil.

These forces are hampering the just solution of the question of PRK representation in the United Nations and are trying their best to complicate relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. In collusion with imperialism the Chinese expansionists continue to back the remnants of Pol Pot gangs established on Thai territory and other reactionary formations, hoping to knock together a "united front" against People's Kampuchea. These provocative maneuvers merely fuel international tension, the speaker noted, and create an explosive situation in Southeast Asia.

The speech by the representative of the Soviet delegation at the conference attracted very close attention. The land of the soviets was among the first to give the fraternal Kampuchean people a helping hand in their hour of need, he said. It has given and continues to give Kampuchea effective assistance in reviving the national economy and creating the foundation of the new system. The Soviet Union welcomes the new, constructive initiatives put forward at the conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, the PRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, held in Ho Chi Minh City in January and geared to the solution at the negotiating table of urgent and acute Southeast Asian problems.

Addressing the conference delegates, PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen said that the fact that the forum was convened in Phnom Penh is evidence of recognition of the policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation constantly pursued by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC]. The minister talked of the new successes achieved by people's power in all spheres of economic and social life. In the last 2 years-plus the socioeconomic changes in Kampuchea have been enshrined in legislation on the basis of the free, democratic expression of the will of all strata of the population. Life has already confirmed the people's masses' loyalty to the course pursued by the PRK Government. The elections demonstrated again Kampuchea's firm resolve to pursue the projected goal of socialism. The minister stressed that the social transformations in the PRK are irreversible and that no hostile policy can reverse the processes of rebirth and development of the PRK. The Kampuchean people are the rulers of their destiny, and they resolutely reject interference in their internal affairs which the forces of international reaction are trying to perpetrate under cover of the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea."

In their speeches the conference delegates expressed ardent support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people building a new society. In the documents they adopted the conference participants angrily condemned the crimes of the Pol Pot regime and noted the Kampuchean people's great achievements in reviving their motherland. The documents stress the importance and effectiveness of the support given to Kampuchea by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries in normalizing life and restoring the shattered economy. The conference participants expressed indignation at the provocative intrigues by Beijing and certain Western powers trying to wreck the process of normalization of life in Kampuchea and destabilize the situation in Southeast Asia. The conference participants urged all the world's progressive forces to strengthen solidarity with the Kampuchean people and rebuff reaction's criminal designs.

U.S. POSTURE AT LAW OF SEA TALKS CRITICIZED

LD120900 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] New York, 12 May, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly endorsed the decision on resumption of the proceedings of the tenth session of the Third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference. A resolution, unanimously passed at a plenary meeting of the assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters, points out that the session of the conference will continue in Geneva from August 3d to 29th, 1981, and possibly one week longer.

It will be recalled that during the first part of the tenth session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, held at the New York headquarters of the organization, in March and April last, the delegates were unable to accomplish the tasks confronting them--to work out a final version of a draft comprehensive international convention on the law of the sea. The only cause of this was t' sudden refusal by the United States administration to support an earlier agreed draft and the decision to "review" its attitude to the draft. The biggest dissatisfaction in the United States has been aroused by those provision in the draft which established international control over the extraction of minerals from the bottom of the ocean in international waters.

Resorting to all kinds of strategems, the American delegation in fact prevented constructive work at the session. Subsequently the United States refrained from taking part in the debate at all, just refusing to take any stand on the problems under discussion. The arrogant contempt of the Washington administration was also displayed in procedural questions. Thus, the American delegation was the only one which for a long time even refused to agree on the resumption of the session in August. Abdul Koroma, the representative of Sierra Leone, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly, expressed the hope that the delegates would meet in Geneva not with the object of once again waiting until the representatives of one single state at last agree to businesslike constructive talks on the problems under discussion. He recalled that the debate around a comprehensive convention on the law of the sea had already been proceeding for some ten years within the framework of the community. Abdul Koroma reemphasized that the resources of the sea bottom, beyond the boundaries of jurisdiction of states, belong to all mankind. He sharply criticised decisions taken on these questions by a number of states unilaterally, which did not accord with the interests of the world community.

SHIBAYEV SPEAKS AT MOSOCW TU CONFERENCE OPENING

LD081009 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Report by P. Volpyanskiy, A. Prorok and R. Puchkov: "For Peace, Democracy and Social Progress; International Conference 'The Working Class and Problems of the Antimonopoly Struggle' Opened in Moscow Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] The Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Representatives of 150 international trade union and scientific organizations from over 100 countries have gathered here for the international conference "the working class and problems of the antimonopoly struggle" organized by the AUCCTU and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement.

The representative international forum was opened by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. This conference, he said, is taking place during notable days when Soviet people and the progressive forces of the whole world have just widely celebrated the great holiday of working people's international solidarity--1 May.

Many of our foreign guests, the speaker noted, were able to see for themselves when they were in Red Square the atmosphere of exhilaration and enthusiasm in which the demonstration by the capital's working people took place, the atmosphere of the Soviet people's complete support for the imposing program of communist building and the consolidation of peace outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party congress gave an all-round analysis of the development of the international workers movement at the present stage.

In his report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted: "The international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties--reached the frontier of the eighties with confident tread. They reached it as active fighters for the working people's rights, for peace and the peoples' security."

These words reaffirm the indisputable fact that the working class is playing the leading role in world development and is the focus for the rallying of all forces which oppose the monopolies and advocate peace, democracy and social progress.

Recently, the speaker continued, imperialism, headed by the United States, has been steering a course toward undermining the relaxation of international tension. This year the United States earmarked an enormous sum--almost $162 billion--for military expenditure and by 1985 it plans to increase this sum to $253 billion.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries pit a clear and precise alternative against the adventurist plans of international imperialism. The new peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress met with an enormous response throughout the world. After all, peace is the decisive precondition for progress in any sphere of human activity and the multimillion-strong army of labor in all countries is vitally interested in it.

Today capitalism is in a state of profound crisis, A.I. Shibayev noted. The working people are in a grave situation in the developing countries, where 800 million people are still illiterate and hundreds of millions suffer from unemployment, hunger and disease. This situation has been created as a result of the policy of plundering the national resources and exploiting the working people of these countries pursued by the imperialist powers with the aid of their monopolies.

Despite the difficulties, the working people's organized struggle against monopoly capital is growing and strengthening. The number of strikers rose by over one-third during the decade, reaching 4 million people, according to official figures. The constantly growing demonstrations by the working people and trade unions against the expansion of the multinational corporations, which bear a considerable share of the responsibility for the aggravation of the crisis in the capitalist economy and for the rise in inflation and unemployment, is an important salient of this struggle. The multinational corporations are the main bearers of the policy of neocolonialism in the developing countries, the organizers of acts of international terrorism and reactionary coups, and the bulwark of antipopular regimes.

Under the conditions of the acute economic crisis in the capitalist countries, trade unions of different orientations are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that it is the capitalist system which is mainly to blame for the crisis of bourgeois society. The trade unions' struggle for the working people's interests thus objectively acquires an increasingly political nature.

A.I. Shibayev welcomed the fact that the developing countries' trade union movement is emerging increasingly actively into the world arena. The Soviet trade unions, he said, are displaying fraternal solidarity with the struggle by the working people and trade unions of the Asian, African and Latin American countries for their political and economic independence and against neocolonialism, racism and all forms of reaction and oppression.

The WFTU, which unites trade union organizations from the socialist, capitalist and developing states and has 190 million member, is making a considerable contribution to formulating the working people's socioeconomic demands, the speaker stressed.

The AUCCTU chairman expressed the conviction that the conference would discuss in the light of the prevailing world situation the important problems of the antimonopoly struggle that are worrying the working people and would thereby make a substantial contribution to developing the theory and practice of the international workers movement.

PURPOSE OF WEINBERGER EUROPEAN TOUR VIEWED

LD111820 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] London, 11 May, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, who is going to Belgium for the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee, has held one day of talks in London.

Judging by press reports, he discussed the question of the forming by Britain of an interventionist Rapid Deployment Force following the American pattern. According to the designs of Washington and London, the force will be used for imperialist aggressive actions in the "hot spots" of the world. It is to perform police functions for the suppression of the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Middle and Near East, Asia, Africa and Latin America and ensuring unimpeded access of the imperialist powers to the natural resources of the developing countries, in the first place to the Middle East oil.

As follows from pronouncements by the U.S. officials accompanying Caspar Weinberger on his trip, apart from Britain, Washington is trying to impose the idea of forming such an interventionist force on its other allies in the NATO bloc. The UPI agency notes a senior official of the U.S. administration as saying that it is possible to create a multinational force, which will act jointly with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force for the protection of the oil sources of the Persian Gulf area.

At the Brussels session, observers point out, the Pentagon chief will press ahead for the adoption of specific measures to implement the decision on the deployment of nearly 600 U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Thus, in particular, according to the statement of chief of the Pentagon's European Department Major General R. Bowman, Weinberger will insist on a final allocation of sites for the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of West European states, as well as on the resolution of a number of other questions in connection with NATO's stepped up military preparations in Europe.

The defence ministers of the NATO member countries will chart in Brussels areas for the NATO's "forward deployment" bases in Western Europe, where "in case of an outbreak of a crisis" it is planned to send U.S. military reinforcements. Along with it, the Pentagon chief is expected to raise again the question of broadening the network of "forward stockpiling" bases for the storage of reserves of weapons, ammunition and other materiel for U.S. troops.

According to the ABC television company, Weinberger intends also to discuss at the session in Brussels with his colleagues in NATO questions in connection with the latest elections in France. Although France is no member of the NATO's military organization, the ABC points out, Weinberger intends to study the influence of the results of the elections in that country on the unity of the West.

After the session in Brussels the U.S. defence secretary will go to Portugal in order to demand once again from Lisbon a more active participation in NATO's military preparations and prolongation of the agreement on the use by the Pentagon of the military bases on the Azores. It is known that the Pentagon strategists attach great significance to them as a transshipment point for the speedy airlifting of U.S. troops and arms to Western Europe and the Middle East area.

Ponomarev Comment

LD112045 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 11 May 81

[TASS new analyst Leonid Ponomarev commentary: "Dialogue Rather Than Sabre-Rattling"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS--According to U.S. press reports the U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger intends to discuss at the two-day session of NATO's Military Planning Committee which opens in Brussels tomorrow the question of the establishment by the West European allies of the United States of their own multinational forces for interaction with the American Rapid Deployment Force in the area of the Persian Gulf.

This shows that the Washington leaders keep pressuring the European NATO members in order to draw them into a direct participation in the American military adventures in the areas of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

In trying to achieve its objectives, the United States is trying to intimidate both its West European partners and the Persian Gulf countries with the fictitious "Soviet threat," is fanning the military psychosis and sharpening the situation in the Persian Gulf area.

Numerous facts indicate that it is the United States that has turned the Persian Gulf into an area of tensions, an area of potential dangerous confrontations. It is no secret that this formerly peaceful area is of vital importance to many countries of the world. Washington, however, has decided to usurp the title to this international cross-roads, proclaiming it to be a sphere of U.S. vital interests. Such a policy of American leaders is fraught with highly dangerous consequences.

As is known, the Soviet Union has tabled a concrete programme for assuring security in the Persian Gulf and in the approaches to it. These proposals provide, among others, for concluding an international agreement that would take account of the legitimate interests of all sides. It is natural that a positive settlement of the problems of the area can be arrived at only through talks rather than through military measures. Not sabre-rattling, but rather a dialogue, is the best form of resolving questions of consolidating peace and security. The nature of the situation in the Persian Gulf area calls for precisely such an approach--namely, restraint, mutually acceptable solutions and agreements, renunciation by Washington of attempts to block the area of the Middle East, thus prejudicing other countries of the world.

TRANSATLANTIC 'CONTRADICTIONS' OVER DETENTE NOTED

LD111349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "The United States and its Allies--What Are the Arguments About?"]

[Excerpt] New York, May--The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress noted the growth in interimperialist contradictions and said that "the struggle has worsened over the main issues of the capitalist countries' foreign policy course." This appears particularly in the question of East-West relations. The U.S. Republican administration's course toward wrecking the detente process and worsening U.S.-Soviet relations is causing serious unease throughout the world, the U.S. allies included.

"For Europe," the WALL STREET JOURNAL admits, "detente is not an empty sound. It means stable economic relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries. It means the possibility of not increasing military spending. Finally, it means peace which, thanks to detente, has been in existence for so many years on the European Continent." The magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS writes of the same thing: "The economic fruits gained in the seventies from detente with the Soviet Union has proved more important for Western Europe than Washington perhaps imagines. It is time to realize that Europe will scarcely reject these fruits."

Recent experience has shown how dangerous it is for the Europeans blindly to trust Washington's promises. Striving for nuclear missile "upgrading" in the NATO countries and for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on West European territory, Washington promised its allies to ratify the SALT II treaty and continue nuclear arms limitation talks. However, the Carter administration betrayed their expectations. They prefer to forget this on the Potomac now. Instead they are launching military programs on an unprecedented scale, which are cranking up the arms race and becoming a heavy burden for the U.S. allies, too. "The Europeans and the Japanese fear," U.S. Professor Robert (Prattsgraf) believes, "that in the pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union the United States will impose impossible commitments on them to increase their military budgets."

The United States is trying to foist such commitments on the NATO countries and striving persistently for Japan to increase its "National Defense Agency" budget by 9.7 percent. Many Western countries realize that in this way Washington is not only striving to intensify their military-political dependence on the United States but also to weaken its competitors.

These are some of the reasons for the increasing discontent in the NATO camp and for the criticism of Washington. The demonstrations of ostentatious "unity" in the public statements of the NATO foreign ministers and heads of government when visiting Washington recently cannot conceal the friction in the North Atlantic bloc. "After their White House meeting," TIME magazine notes, "European visitors call press conferences where they speak of their support for the Reagan administration; but as soon as they return home the tone of their statements changes and extreme dissatisfaction emerges."

For its part Washington is maneuvering, being forced to take account of its allies' opinions. This is also shown in the U.S. stance toward the peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. As the U.S. press notes, "The fear of annoying its Western allies" is forcing Washington "to promise to sit down at the negotiating table with the Russians."

Thus, at the Rome session of the NATO Foreign Ministers' Council, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, as the New York TIMES attests, "came under strong pressure from West European governments demanding that he agree to the speediest resumption of talks with the USSR." However, the U.S. press lets it be known that Washington will continue to pursue its own line and that talks will not begin until the United States has completed the technical preparation for deploying the Euromissiles. In this context the Washington POST writes: "But meanwhile the Pentagon will take important decisions in the arms sphere...."

U.S. imperialism, gambling on military might in international affairs, is trying to restore its shattered world position and to reimpose its indisputable leadership on its allies. However, the discord in the Western camp does not die down. "Whereas in the past," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR remarks, "the U.S. NATO allies used to walk like well-disciplined Victorian schoolchildren with the teacher in front and the children in single file behind, nowadays the children are discussing their own affairs among themselves and are deciding how, where and when they will follow the teacher."

The U.S. "hawks" are advocating any path and any means to try to turn back the wheel of history, to stop the objective changes in the international arena and to draw the states allied to the United States into the orbit of its adventurist course. But ultimately this is a hopeless policy. Nor is it a coincidence that it is being condemned throughout the world, even by the public and by other official circles in the Western countries who realize what kind of threat would be posed on them and on the whole world by the policy of global confrontation at which Washington is aiming.

PRAVDA: ARMAND HAMMER CALLS FOR U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD111225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] New York, 5 May--Armand Hammer, president and chairman of the board of directors of Occidental Petroleum and a well-known U.S. industrialist and public figure, has spoken in favor of the development of mutual understanding and a broadening of cooperation between the United States and the USSR. Addressing representatives of the U.S. public and business circles at the Foreign Policy Association here, he stressed that one of the most important tasks of the present day is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

For this, A. Hammer said, it is necessary to develop contacts between the two countries giving further potential for mutual understanding. I believe that a meeting between Presidents R. Reagan and L.I. Brezhnev, who hold the fate of the world in their hands, would meet the interests of peace. Since 1973 I have met nine times with President L.I. Brezhnev, one of the creators of the detente policy. I know that L.I. Brezhnev wants to avoid nuclear confrontation. He knows from his own experience what war is like.

A. Hammer expressed the opinion that summit meetings between USSR and U.S. leaders should be conducted on a permanent basis, including meetings between the two countries' defense and foreign ministers. We must find a formula for coexistence despite our different ideologies, he stated, and an increase in contacts between leaders helps to reduce the possibility of error and an incorrect understanding of each other's intentions.

Referring to its conversations with L.I. Brezhnev, the U.S. industrialist stressed that the Soviet forces in Afghanistan present no threat to Near East oil deposits.

After noting that present relations between the USSR and the United States are at their lowest level for many years, A. Hammer stressed the need to hold talks between the two countries on important problems.

Among the problems requiring the closest attention, the head of Occidental Petroleum named talks on strategic arms limitation, on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and on East-West trade. Trade, A. Hammer said helps to develop mutual understanding, and mutual understanding and commonsense are the basis of peaceful relations.

At the same time, he noted, on its own initiative Washington has previously diverted the United States away from developing trade relations with the USSR, thereby causing great harm and only to relations between the two countries but also to the United States itself. Meanwhile, West European business circles have a tremendous desire to develop ties with the Soviet Union. I believe, A. Hammer continued, that contact through trade helps to avoid misunderstanding of each other, which can lead to war.

Let us hope, he said, that in the coming years we will find the means to take account of each other's interests and will create a new climate which will help to lessen the threat of war and enable all countries--great and small--to develop and prosper. There are obstacles in our way, but I am firmly convinced that we will be able to avoid [oboyt] them.

POLOVCHAK CASE: 'NEW ARTIFICIAL BARRIER' SEEN

LD082046 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 8 May 81

[TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov report]

[Text] Washington, 8 May, TASS--A new artificial barrier has been erected in Chicago to prevent the return home of the Polovchaks, a family of USSR nationals held in the United States against their clearly expressed will. The session of the Court of Appeals of the Cook District scheduled, after prolonged procrastinations, for May 6 to decide what appeared to be a completely clear issue of returning to the Polovchaks their son, a minor kidnapped from them, has not been held again. The excuse this time is that on the day scheduled sudden disease "afflicted" the lawyer of the side which, with the connivance of American authorities, is attempting to take away for good from the Soviet family its son, Vladimir. The delays in the hearings of the "case" of the Polovchaks thus have already lasted for almost 10 months.

New court hearings are scheduled for June 3, but, as has been the case before, there are no guarantees that it will be held. On the contrary, the TASS correspondent was told over the telephone by the head of the family Mikhail Polovchak, "I am almost sure that another pretext will be found again to continue this mockery forever."

"With every passing day," he said, "life is becoming increasingly harder to us here. Individuals who do not identify themselves phone us and threaten physical violence or kidnapping our younger son. My wife has already suffered a serious heart attack. We live like in a prison. I do rule out the possibility that they may shoot to kill us--anything is possible in this country." "They simply want to destroy us," adds over the phone Polovchak's wife Anna who is now shouldering the heavy burden of being the sole breadwinner for the family (she works as a floor-sweeper in a clinic, while her husband, laid off illegally, is already into his seven months of joblessness). "Before June 3 comes, they are almost certain to come up with something to delay everything once again," she says.

This story is well-known in the U.S. Department of State. The fact is that it was on the orders from the department's leaders that the son of the Polovchaks, then kidnapped, was not returned to the family. Of late, it has become voguish in the State Department to speak about a "struggle against international terrorism." However, the humiliation of the Soviet family cannot be described otherwise than as a deliberate campaign of terror authorised from above, as a violation of international laws and of the spirit and letter of Helsinki.

SOVIET ENVOY CALLS JAPAN-U.S. ALLIANCE UNREALISTIC

OW111227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Tokyo May 11 KYODO--Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy Monday described as unrealistic Japan-U.S. moves to strengthen their alliance which, he said, is aimed against the Soviet Union.

Polyanskiy made the indirect criticism of the just-ended Japan-U.S. summit talks in Washington when he met a group of Japanese parliamentarians. The meeting was arranged by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors headed by Liberal-Democrat Akira Hatano. The meeting lasted about four hours. This was the first meeting between the Soviet envoy and a Japanese Diet Committee.

Polyanskiy said Japan and the United States are now moving toward forming a military alliance explicitly directed against his country. This is not a realistic approach, he was quoted as saying. He said Japan and the Soviet Union sometimes take a different stand on bilateral and international problems but stressed the need for dialogue between the two countries for peace in Asia.

Hatano, a former superintendent general of the metropolitan police, sought resumption of bilateral talks on the return to Japan of the Soviet-occupied northern islands.

The Soviet ambassador reportedly agreed to the need for dialogue between the two countries but reiterated that there is no territorial dispute between them. The islands east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido were siezed by the Soviet Union just after World War II and Moscow has repeatedly rejected the Japanese claim.

MINISTER BLAMES JAPAN FOR CURRENT RELATIONS

LD112256 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS--"The Soviet Union invariably proceeds from the firm confidence that friendly relations with Japan fully meet the lasting national interests of the peoples of the two countries. The course towards goodneighbourliness is the principled line of the foreign policy which the Soviet Government consistently translates into life irrespective of fluctuations of the international situation," Timofey Guzhenko, president of the USSR-Japan Society, minister of the Merchant Marine said. He spoke today at a meeting of the society's active members with the delegation of the Japanese public-religious organisation Soka Gakkai led by the organisation's honorary president, Daisaku Ikeda.

Guzhenko stated with regret that in Soviet-Japanese relations "There has occurred a shift by no means for the better. Responsibility for that rests not with the Soviet Union. It was official circles of Japan, and not the Soviet Union, that took steps aimed at limiting contacts between the two countries, at slowing down the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic contacts. All that was done under various kinds of artificial pleas."

"We believe," Guzhenko stated, "that the present aggravation in Soviet-Japanese relations is nothing more than a brief historical zigzag and that political realism and farsightedness will prevail in Japan's policy. We are firmly convinced that not the bringing up of far-fetched questions and unfounded claims but a well-weighed approach and taking into consideration genuine national interests can ensure the development of Soviet-Japanese contacts along the lines of goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. This is what, I am sure, Japanese people of good will are interested in as well.

"The present-day situation in the world, the minister went on to say, calls for additional efforts in the name of removing the threat of war and strengthening international security. Expansion of both the entire system and geography of application of confidence-building measures in the military field could serve as an effective means in this direction. The proposal expressed by Leonid Brezhnev about desirability of elaboration and application of confidence-building measures in the area of the Far East, where such powers as the USSR, China, and Japan are neighbours, has become a fundamentally new one in this respect.

"The realisation of consistent steps in this direction, of course, with due regard for the specifics of the Asian-Pacific Ocean region, could not only take the strain off the situation there but also be of benefit to the strengthening of the foundation of universal peace," the minister said. On behalf of half a million members of the USSR-Japan Society he assured the guests that "The Soviet people are full of determination to do everything in their power to uphold the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples and to prevent a recurrence of the horrors of war.

"Peace and security of the peoples must triumph on earth. It is for the sake of these ideals that the organisation Soka Gakkai was founded and is functioning, Daisaku Ikeda said. He voiced hope for further strengthening of the organisation's contacts with the Soviet society USSR-Japan."

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE PUBLIC-RELIGIOUS LEADER

LD111240 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS--Today Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, received Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president of the Japanese public-religious organization Soka Gakkai. Their conversation passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

LARGEST U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL EXERCISE BEGINS

LD120938 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 May, TASS--Japanese and United States naval exercises, the biggest of their kind in recent years, began in the Sea of Japan north-west of Honshu Island today. Involved are 22 warships of the Seventh United States Fleet and naval units of the Japanese Self-Defence Force, including missile carriers and submarines, and also fighters and anti-submarine aircraft. According to the National Defence Agency, the main purpose of the 12-day exercises is to test joint operations by the fleets of the two countries. The present show of military strength, which takes place against the background of further strengthening of military alliance between Washington and Tokyo, sparked off vigorous protests by the population of the north-west of the country and the democratic public of Japan.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO JAPANESE EMPEROR

LD042030 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Emperor Hirohito of Japan in which he conveyed congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of Japan and wishes of well-being to the Japanese people. I am convinced, the telegram says, that the establishment of lasting, truly goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan would accord with the interests of the peoples of our countries, peace and security in the Far East. In his reply telegram the Japanese emperor expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations.

MEETINGS HELD IN DRA PROVINCES TO SUPPORT PDPA

LD081734 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 May, TASS--These days meetings in support of the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are being held in many provinces of the country. Workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, clergy and tribes state their resolve to uphold the gains of the April revolution, to defend the independence and freedom of their country, to firmly advance along the road of building the new society free of exploitation of man by man.

One of such big meetings was held in the town of Feyzabad, the centre of Badakhshan Province in the north-east of the country. The town's working people were addressed by member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, member of the PDPA Central Committee 'A. Qader, Deputy Prime Minister of the DRA 'A. Arian, PDPA activists and representatives of the town's working people. They spoke about the country's achievements during the past year, about the aims and tasks now facing the country and resolutely condemned the intrigues of imperialism, of the Beijing hegemonists and reaction against the gains of Afghanistan's working people. The participants in the meeting approved the policy pursued by the party and the DRA Government, stated their support for the national fatherland front that is being set up and which will be a mighty force in the fulfilment of the tasks of defending the country's independence and freedom and of building the new society in Afghanistan. Meetings of working people were also held in the Herat, Samangan, Balkh, Konarha, Nangarhar, Parvan and other provinces.

TASHKENT HITS 'FABRICATIONS' ON DRA SITUATION

GF120945 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 11 May carries a station observer's commentary entitled: "Facts and Fabrications about the DRA." The radio recalls that the Western countries have been pursuing a hostile attitude toward the DRA ever since the success of the 1978 revolution and adds, "One of the causes of the undeclared war the ruling circles in the United States and PRC have been waging against the DRA is the aid the Soviet Union gives to that country."

Noting that the countries engaged in the undeclared war against the DRA have been endeavoring to give a false p[illegible]re of the situation in this country, the radio states: "Unfounded allegations have been made that Soviet troops in the DRA have been using bombs and poisonous chemicals against the Afghan people." The radio adds: "There is evidence in hand proving that the United States, the PRC and their allies have been training counterrevolutionaries in terrorist activities and sending them into the DRA to struggle against the Afghan people and their government. The enemies of the DRA have established numerous bases in Pakistan where counterrevolutionaries are being trained and supplied with arms before they are sent into the DRA to wage their subversive activities. They attack students, teachers, doctors, and [word indistinct] and kill them. These counterrevolutionaries carry arms supplied to them by the United States, the PRC, Egypt and Pakistan. U.S. chemical weapons have also been found in the possession of a number of counterrevolutionaries captured in the DRA."

The radio recalls that despite the hostilities directed against Afghanistan by foreign countries, the DRA Government proposed talks with both Pakistan and Iran to defuse the tension in the region. Leonid Brezhnev upheld the DRA government's offer by announcing Soviet preparedness to discuss the question of Afghanistan together with the Gulf situation. The radio concludes: "The DRA and Soviet offers on fruitful talks were not heeded. There has been no response to the initiatives. Western writers maintain their (?negative) stand regarding the presence of a limited number of Soviet troops in the DRA and thus avoid discussing the true reasons of the tension prevailing in this region. The United States, the PRC and their allies have [word indistinct] the impression that they believe defusing tension over the question of DRA and establishing relations with this country would be contrary to their interests."

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ASIAN PROBLEMS

LD111101 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 18, 1 May 81 pp 8-9

[Special correspondent I. Trofimova interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach: "Determination and Optimism"]

[Text] Hanoi, April--[Question] How do you view, Comrade Minister, the foreign policy initiatives put forward by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress?

[Answer] In its struggle for world peace the Soviet Union is constantly coming out with constructive, realistic proposals on many important international questions. Consistently implementing and developing the peace program, the CPSU put forward at its 26th congress a number of new initiatives aimed at consolidating detente and curbing the arms race. It proposed effective measures whose implementation should contribute to building confidence in the military sphere and preventing the emergence of hotbeds of tension.

The Soviet Union's new proposals concern the most important and topical problems of contemporary international politics. Indeed they do. The world public is becoming increasingly concerned about the U.S. administration's adventurist and aggressive statements. Everyone is well aware of the efforts the United States is making to draw closer to the Beijing hegemonists and of its disruption of stability in Southeast Asia. By creating tension on the international scene it accelerates the arms race, nudges mankind toward a military catastrophe and intensifies the threat of nuclear war.

The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union are directed toward strengthening peace and detente. They cover a wide range of questions connected with nuclear missiles and conventional kinds of weapons, ground forces and naval and air forces and their purpose is to ease tension in hotspots in various parts of the world--in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East. The new proposals are a further confirmation that the Soviet Union is indefatigably fighting for detente and is the bulwark of peace and the hope of the revolutionary forces of the era. The world public has come to a deep understanding of the false essence of the bogey of the so-called "Soviet threat" brandished by the imperialists and Beijing expansionists. People are becoming increasingly aware that these fabrications are just an attempt to conceal the imperialists' adventurist designs. It is simply the old bandit ploy of calling for help while mounting an attack.

The Soviet Union's realistic, sensible proposals are new evidence of the high sense of responsibility shown by the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people for the fate of mankind, for the realization of the profound aspirations of millions of hearts passionately craving peace.

The Vietnamese people, who endured a long struggle against aggressors and are wholeheartedly seeking peace, value highly and fully support Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's peace initiatives.

[Question] The SRV has special relations with Laos and Kampuchea. Can you talk about this in detail?

[Answer] Over a period of many years, first the French colonialists, then the Japanese militarists and the American imperialists and, not long ago, the Chinese hegemonists took up arms in an attempt to establish domination over the three countries of Indochina: Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They regarded the struggle against our peoples as one large arena of combat actions. But this did not prevent them doing their utmost to disunite these people in order to faciliate their enslavement and exploitation. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the common object of a single aggressive plan, obviously had to unite in the face of the common enemy. The world knows the great sacrifices they made and the heavy losses they sustained in defending their independence and peace in Southeast Asia.

In the struggle against a far stronger enemy the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea had no alternative but to unite in order to fight together and win together. The Vietnamese Army fought side by side with the armies and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea against the imperialists.

In the past 35 years Vietnamese military units have twice helped Lao and Kampuchean patriots and have returned home after fulfilling their international duty: after the war against the French colonialists and after the United States was forced to halt its aggression in Indochina. This fact, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from the neighboring states, is evidence of Vietnam's constant respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two fraternal countries. Today the presence of Vietnamese forces in Laos and Kampuchea is the result of a request by the governments of these states which are striving, with Vietnam, to struggle against Beijing's wicked plans. When the Chinese threat to the Indochinese countries ceases to exist, Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from their territory on agreement with the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

It was cohesion and relations based on solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance which helped the peoples honorably endure the tough ordeals, defend themselves and build a new life in their land. This has been very evident in the past 2 years in the amazingly rapid resurrection of the Kampuchean people. Through their own efforts and with the help of the fraternal countries of the socialist community the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea summoned up enough strength to defend their sovereignty and thwart all the enemies' subversive plans. This has been an important factor of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The destiny of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were intertwined because of common geographical, historical, political, economic and cultural factors. And it was on this basis that special relations were established. Each of the countries on the Indochine peninsula is constantly seeking to develop combat cohesion, mutual trust, cooperation and multifaceted mutual assistance. The relations shared by our three states are based on the principles of complete equality and respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They help our peoples, long united in the national liberation struggle, to continue to draw their ranks even closer in the work of building and defense and in the name of independence and prosperity.

[Question] How do you view the current situation in Southeast Asia? In your opinion, what would be the ways to stabilize the situation?

[Answer] The situation in Southeast Asia remains tense. There remains a constant threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The peace and security of the region's countries are still not guaranteed. The main reason for this is the hegemonist, expansionist policy of the Beijing reactionaries, who are aligning themselves with the imperialists. By perpetrating military provocations and subversive acts against Vietnan and Laos, the Chinese authorities are posing a constant threat to peace in the region. Using surviving Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries, Beijing is crudely interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. It is urging the ASEAN countries against the peoples of Indochina. And the hegemonists have far-reaching plans--to disunite the peoples of the area and set them at each other's throats.

There are differences in terms of sociopolitical systems between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. There are also different views of certain international questions.

But they have common basic interests: the strengthening of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The threat to peace in the area is posed by Beijing's hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and not by the problems which arise in relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states.

At their third conference, held at the end of January 1981 in Ho Chi Minh City, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries stated their readiness to sign bilateral treaties with China on peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, equality, mutual advantage, good neighborliness and the settlement of all bilateral disputes by peaceful means.

The conference proposed the holding of a regional conference between the Indochinese countries on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other to discuss matters of mutual interest.

While putting forward these proposals, the representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea state that the main condition of the reestablishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is the PRC's noninterference in other states' internal affairs. All questions relating to Southeast Asia must be solved by the countries of the region on the basis of equality and agreement, without anyone imposing his views on anyone else and without outside interference.

One of two paths has to be chosen: either to continue to stand fast and dictate to others, as the ASEAN countries have been doing for the past 2 years, or to talk together and solve all questions brought up by both sides on the basis of equality and mutual agreement.

Stability cannot be achieved by following the first path; the second path will lead to lasting peace and the normalization of the situation in our region.

Like the rest of the international public, the Vietnamese people demand that the Beijing leaders resume talks with the SRV and sign peace treaties with the countries of Indochina. At the same time, we hope that the ASEAN states, for the sake of their own interests and the common interests of the region's countries, will stop dictating their views to others and will actively respond to the proposals of the three Indochinese countries, in order to transform Southeast Asia, through joint efforts, into a zone of peace and stability.

[Question] How do you view the prospects of your country's relations with the United States?

[Answer] We believe that normal relations between the SRV and the United States would benefit both peoples and would also contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. So what is preventing the normalization of our relations at the current time: It is primarily the U.S. desire to play the "China card" against Vietnam. Nevertheless, I repeat that the SRV is ready to restore normal relations with the United States. It is ready to do that despite the fact that Vietnam has managed so far without relations with America and can get by without them.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS VIEWED

LD111135 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 30 Apr 81 p 14

[B.P. Vinogradov article: "Life Found Again"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh--Throughout recent weeks Phnom Penh has been in festive garb. Strips of red cloth, placards on house walls and the outlines of the five towers of Angkor Wat on the national flags have transformed the streets of the capital. Elections to the local organs of powers have taken place in the country.

On Sundays at first light the election centers would open, ceremoniously decked with flowers and slogans calling the people to vote for the candidates. Back in December 1978, when the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was created, it was written into its 11-point program that elections would be held as soon as the necessary conditions were ripe in the country liberated from the Pol Pot regime. Last year the People's Revolutionary Council declared that elections would take place in 1981 and cover all the country's cities and provinces.

The election campaign was conducted everywhere in labor collectives. Meetings and gatherings at which candidates for local administrative organs were nominated took place at enterprises, on construction sites, in agricultural cooperatives and in institutes. Among the candidates were the best representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, with, as a rule, experience in the struggle against the Pol Pot regime and in contributing to the country's revival in the difficult period of initial restoration. The right to vote is granted to Kampuchean citizens who have attained the age of 17, irrespective of sex, national origin or religion.

Out of the 320,000 inhabitants of Phnom Penh, Chan Ven, chairman of the Central Electoral Council and Kampuchean minister of national education told us, virtually the whole adult population of the capital took part in the voting. The first elections--they could be called trial elections--were held back in January in certain districts. From their example the voting procedure was worked out and organizational experience accumulated. In accordance with the adopted procedure the elections were held in several stages and ended on the last Sunday in March. In accordance with the adopted decree from 8 to 10 candidates were proposed in each district.

While in Kampuchea, we could not avoid noticing the high degree of organization in the conduct of the voting and the atmosphere of elation and general enthusiasm which was dominant in this period.

Talking to me about the significance of the elections, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen noted:

"The socioeconomic changes which have taken place over the last 2 years in our country are being consolidated by legislative means on the basis of the free and democratic will of all sections of society. Life has already confirmed the people's masses' loyalty to the course which the People's Revolutionary Council is pursuing. The elections once more demonstrate Kampuchea's determination to continue to pursue the planned goal of socialism."

The minister stressed that the enemies of People's Kampuchea are advocating some kind ofelections under "international supervision." This idea is absurd, if only because elections to legislative organs and local administrative organs are purely the internal affair of the country where they take place.

"Our government," Hun Sen said, "is completly in control of the situation in the state and enjoys prestige and the support of the people. And we do not need anybody from outside to foist on us their plans for solving our internal tasks. The People's Revolutionary Council repeatedly stressed that the Pol Pot bandits, who committed bloody deeds in Kampuchea which cost the lives of over 3 million people, would not be allowed to participate in elections.

"We gained power as a result of persistent armed struggle and do not intend now to invite to the ballot box those who sowed death."

Speaking of Beijing's attempts to knock together a so-called "united front" against Kampuchea and to use the country's former ruler Sihanouk as the head of an "opposition government", Hun Sen stressed that this venture will win its initiators no laurels. Whatever slogans are used to conceal them, their aims are clear--to sever Kampuchea from the fraternal alliance of the three countries of Indochina, to liquidate the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains and once more transform the country into a testing ground for Chinese experiments. But these reactionary plans are not fated to come true. The guarantee of this is the Kampuchean people's firm will to defend the revolution and rebuff any encroachments by expansionists or by international reaction.

I visited many election centers both in the provinces and in the capital. Most striking was people's enthusiasm and the inner conviction and confidence with which they carry out their civic duty. The poll showed that 96 percent of voters took part in the elections and that most of the candidates nominated received over 80 percent of the votes....

The country's major achievements in the political, economic, cultural and social sphere are embodied in the new Kampuchean draft constitution, which was recently published and presented for nationwide discussion. It remains to be adopted by the first session of the National Assembly--the supreme organ of state power.

The National Assembly began on 1 May. It remains for the Kampuchean people, closely united around the People's Revolutionary Council, to decide now whom to entrust with the supreme power in the state.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS RAPPED OVER KAMPUCHEA

BK100943 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 8 May 81

[Station observer (Sergey Selebov) commentary: "The Problem of Normalization in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The conference of the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries is being held in Jakarta against the background of the prevailing tensions in Southeast Asia. According to news agency reports, the foreign ministers will discuss ways to solve problems in the region. There is no question that this agenda will be welcomed in ASEAN circles, but what worries us is that, according to local observers, the foreign ministers will focus their attention on plans to hold the so-called conference on Kampuchea. Vienna has been mentioned as the most suitable site for such a conference.

In view of this, a question arises: Is there a legal basis and is it proper to hold such a conference without the participation of the representatives of the legitimate government of the country concerned--the People's Revolutionary Council? At the same time, given the present situation following the recent Kampuchean National Assembly elections, it is obvious that any such conference is doomed if it ignores the will of the Kampuchean people and the policies of their leaders.

Such an approach amounts to interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and will only incite those whose hostile policy is to pit one group of Southeast Asian countries against another. It is with this in mind that Washington and Beijing, along with Tokyo, are intensifying their pressure on the ASEAN countries by promoting the so-called conference on Kampuchea and by forming on Thai territory a new anti-Kampuchean front made up various elements.

A prominent Indonesian politician, Dr Ruslan Abdulgani, wrote in this connection in the daily INDONESIAN OBSERVER that Indonesia should try to head off attempts to pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries. Otherwise, ASEAN will never be able to accomplish its long-cherished task of forming a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality which, according to Abdulgani, should also embrace the Indochinese countries.

As for the Indochinese countries, there should be no objection whatsoever to such an approach. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea recently agreed to the ASEAN proposal to hold regional consultations on ways to solve problems in Southeast Asia.

The recent Jakarta meeting between Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and Indonesian leaders shows the significance and prospects for cooperation in solving regional problems without outside interference. Such a method is, unquestionably, in line with the national interests of all Southeast Asian countries.

LAOS' PHOUN SIPASEUT'S JAKARTA VISIT PRAISED

BK091218 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 7 May 81

[Station observer's commentary: "Dialogue for the Sake of Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The official visit of Lao People's Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Indonesia has ended. Meanwhile, it was announced in Manila that Phoun Sipaseut will visit the Philippines on 15 May.

Recent events show that contacts between the Indochina countries and ASEAN member states have been established and this has opened up new prospects for a constructive dialogue between the two groupings, writes our observer.

As could be seen from Phoun Sipaseut's visit to Jakarta, the purpose of the trip was significant not only in terms of bilateral relations, but also for regional and world problems. Both sides stressed that the exchange of views which took place was very useful. In their joint communique they expressed a desire to further develop the dialogue.

There are possibilities for realizing this goal. There is a strong foundation for common views in the search for ways to improve the situation in Southeast Asia. In this connection, we quote recent remarks by Indonesian President Suharto when he received the credentials of the new Lao ambassador. He said: The common struggle between Indonesia and Laos against colonialism and imperialism helped forge the relations between the two countries. Differences of social and economic systems should not be a hindrance to the establishment of beneficial cooperation aimed at strengthening world peace.

A similar view has also been voiced by the three Indochinese countries. Commenting on Phoun Sipaseut's visit to Jakarta, the daily SIANG PASASONG of Vientiane wrote: As long as both sides are guided by the need for peace and friendship and take a common attitude regardless of differences in ideology, all outstanding problems in this region can be solved on the basis of mutual understanding.

This position is further endorsed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with concrete steps which reflect good will and a desire for good-neighborly relations. The three countries have agreed to accept an offer from the ASEAN countries to hold regional consultations on problems relating to the situation in Southeast Asia. This offer was made by the foreign ministers of Malaysia and Indonesia during the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi.

Earlier, last January, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea unveiled an important initiative calling on ASEAN countries to discuss ways to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability at the conference table. As evident from the developments that followed, the initiative received a response from politicians as well as public quarters in ASEAN countries.

The urgency for a dialogue between the Indochina and ASEAN countries is especially felt in view of the complicated situation caused by Beijing's and Washington's desire to create tension in Southeast Asia. For example, they do not want to abandon their efforts to provoke conflict between ASEAN and the Indochina countries. For this purpose, they have launched an anti-Vietnam campaign in the ASEAN countries, supplied them with arms on a large-scale basis and given them so-called economic aid.

Tokyo has also actively tried to involve itself in the campaign. As evident from the outcome of the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to the ASEAN countries and his current visit to the United States, Japan is trying hard not to be left out by its partners, Beijing and Washington, in meddling in the internal affairs of the Indochina countries for the purpose of damaging the relations between the Indochina countries and their neighbors.

To achieve their aims, Tokyo, Washington and Beijing have tried to create the so-called Kampuchean problem, which has resulted in increased subversion against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They have tried to farm out the task of carrying out subversion--especially to the so-called united front made up from remnants of the Pol Pot bands and other emigre groupings.

Former Kampuchean ruler Sihanouk, who is well known for his lack of principle and his unquenched political ambition, has been put forward to play the role of [words indistinct]. As evident from their statements, the architects of the front rely on international support, especially from the ASEAN countries. However, those with realistic views in the ASEAN countries have reacted critically to Beijing's and Washington's scheme for a so-called anti-Kampuchean front.

The Jakarta daily INDONESIA TIMES, for example, took a negative view of Beijing's and Washington's plan to arm Sihanouk and his colleagues and to implicate the ASEAN countries in their adventure. The daily called for peaceful negotiations to solve problems which could cause tension in Southeast Asia.

There is reason to believe the daily's views represent broad segments of public opinion in the ASEAN region which longs for an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation.

This view of the problems faced by Southeast Asia is shared by the Soviet Union, which maintains that efforts toward establishing a dialogue between the Indochina and ASEAN countries should be an important part of the foreign policy of the countries concerned.

KUZNETSOV VIEWS COUNTERREVOLUTION IN POLAND

LD111525 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 May 81 p 14

["First article" in series by Feliks Kuznetsov, under the rubric "Writer's Notes": "Bloodless Front"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--Probably no country in the world today is attracting as much attention and causing as much concern as Poland, which is experiencing dramatic events. And on top of everything else these are exceptionally confused, complex, contradictory events in which historical truth is being concealed, consciously or otherwise, by old myths or new myths that are being created now, before your very eyes, events in which it is hard to separate truth from delusion, the wheat from the tares. It sometimes seems as though some kind of political "amok" has descended on the country and on many of its people and has set everything spinning and whirling around, some kind of dense and delusive "amok" (remember S. Zweig).

In so complex a case there is nothing more dangerous than simplicity and straightforwardness; nonetheless the ultimate truth is in our view clear and simple: A savage and uncompromising class struggle is developing today in People's Poland. Essentially the key question has been placed on the agenda--that of Poland's future.

Disturbing Questions

How has so dramatic a situation been able to emerge? What are the roots, sources, causes of the complex events unfolding in Poland today? What are the ways out of the crisis? We put those and many other equally disturbing questions to the great variety of people we met during the recent visit to Warsaw and Lodz by a party delegation of Moscow writers--writers and journalists, party workers and statesmen, communists, Catholics and nonparty people. We asked the questions to check and recheck ourselves and our own impressions, both firsthand and secondhand--for, quite naturally, before traveling to a country where such difficult events are taking place, we had made a point of reading and rereading everything possible.

Practically every question turned into a confession and sometimes also a sermon from the answerer, and thus prompted more and more questions. The diversity of the picture increased--a diversity that some people are artificially producing in order to confuse rather than clarify the situation and to ensure that it is harder and harder to get to the truth through the false web of stratagems, myths and sometimes downright lies. But at the same time--through the arguments, debates and motley impressions--clarity emerged and the first very definite impressions ripened.

For instance, here is the first clear impression, which goes a long way to explain the seeming complexity of events in Poland: the contradiction between appearance and reality. Almost nobody there openly opposes socialism aloud or mounts a direct attack on socialism, as used to happen--they mostly speak to "improving," "rectifying" and "renewing" socialism.

But is everybody sincere in this concern for the future of socialism in Poland? Who are the true friends of socialism in Poland and who are its convinced enemies?

You will say the question is rhetorical. Yes and no. The nature of the situation is such that socialism's opponents are hiding or else are concealing their intentions. Antisocialist, anti-Soviet feelings reveal themselves only occasionally in narrow, seemingly spontaneous tongues of flame, the firecrackers, as it were, whereby counterrevolution betrays its presence. For instance, someone collects a group of youths to burn books on the central square in Warsaw. What books? History textbooks and Russian language textbooks....

Outwardly even people who recently, in the mid-seventies, used to call themselves "dissidents"--that is, "dissenters" regarding the socialist system and the people's power--and used to flaunt their fierce hatred of socialism, even they have put on a new mask: "defenders" of the workers and advocates of a "renewed" and "improved" socialism. What kind of socialism? Without communists, of course, without the party's leading role, a "national," "pluralist," "Polish" socialism with a "human face." These forces think it is to their advantage to stay in the shadows for a while, behind the back of "worker activities," and for the time being are happy with the function of "think tank" and secret manipulator and organizer of events.

And in just the same manner these forces' links with their allies or, to be more accurate, masters abroad are concealed, camouflaged and obscured in every possible way. These links are mythologized, distorted, embellished and portrayed as something that they are not. It is made out that the West sympathizes not with KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee], not with the "dissidents," not with the incorrigible counterrevolutionaries playing their risky and dangerous game in Poland, but with a broad, mass movement for the "renewal" of socialism, with the "new trade unions" in Poland, with "true" socialism, so to speak....

There you have paradoxes of life indeed--imagined paradoxes that need no commentary, paradoxes that cannot fail to perplex all honest people both in Poland itself and beyond its borders.

For instance, who could ever have imagined that the fiercest defender of Polish workers' interests would be....American monopoly capital?! But nevertheless, none other than American capital, which still refuses to allow the majority of its working class to organize labor unions, none other than American capital, which is ruthless and shameless with its own working class, is suddenly becoming the zealous defender and friend of the Polish working class and an advocate of the Solidarity trade union! What could this mean?...

But there is more! Who could have supposed that Radio Free Europe, that subsidiary of the CIA, would devote the lion's share of its broadcasts beamed to Poland--and enemy programs are beamed to the country round the clock on short wave, medium wave and long wave--to defending, so they tirelessly proclaim, the interests of the Polish working class! For instance, to transmitting to Poland, along with coded instructions to conspirators, practically every Solidarity document?!

Radio Free Europe as the main fighter for and advocate of the socialist "renewal" of People's Poland? Surely it is a mirage? Have this radio station and its transatlantic masters abandoned their cherished dream and ultimate goal--the erosion, destruction and annihilation of socialism? Of course not!

These paradoxes are merely the appearance stemming from what is in general a simple desire to camouflage the true--antipopular, antisocialist, anti-Polish--aims and intentions.

After all, it is no accident that no Radio Free Europe program beamed to Poland, for instance, has made any mention at all of what one hour's strike costs the people: Nonetheless, as the recent 4-hour "warning" strike showed, the losses resulting from that one hour are more than Zl billion. Nor does Radio Free Europe--like those mass media in Poland itself controlled by KSS and Solidarity--say what the consequences of the strikes are for food supplies to the population and for the payment of debts to the West.

They are provoking these strikes on the principle of "the worse, the better"--not for Poland's people, of course, but for the forces interested in just one thing: reducing Poland's economy to total collapse, financial bankruptcy and economic ruin. What would come next?....

The counterrevolutionaries naturally have the answer to that question: After the economic collapse toward which they are pushing People's Poland by any and every means, they see a political collapse--the collapse of people's power and the PZPR. But the counterrevolutionaries do not want the people's masses, the workers masses whom they are inciting to strike and whom they are wrenching away from their machine tools, to ask themselves that sort of question for a while.

It is difficult to directly kill the socialist idea in People's Poland today, but it can be distorted, warped and thereby destroyed. This is the peculiarity of counterrevolution's tactics in modern Poland. Probably the term "creeping" would be the most accurate one for this sort of counterrevolutionary tactic.

We will be frank: This tactic has unfortunately borne fruit, and considerable fruit at that, because it skillfully considered and exploited the objective and subjective circumstances facilitating the activity of antisocialist forces in Poland.

Anti-Polish Program

Throughout the second half of the seventies the antisocialist forces were illegally preparing the present crisis.

The reaction prepared a political crisis, making skillful use of the very grave errors and blunders in domestic policy and also the ideological complacency which became established in Poland in the last years of Gierek's leadership.

The events of the summer of 1980 were prepared almost openly: Verbal and printed propaganda was conducted, various illegal publications, both their own, "local," ones and publications produced abroad, were disseminated. "Professional cadres" of counterrevolutionaries were trained at the so-called "flying universities" and in the underground "public courses" and the organizational and ideological preparation of the strikes was conducted.

It was under these conditions, as we were bitterly told by many Polish communists in our talks, that the very concept of the struggle of ideals, the ideological struggle, was removed from the agenda in the party and country. Not only ideology but also socialist culture and the people's moral education were replaced by sentiments of scientific and technical pragmatism, unscrupulousness and conformism with regard to both ideological and moral evil. Denying history, and making out that what was desired was reality, it was alleged that the social soil no longer existed in Poland for an ideological, political, class struggle. In a talk with us, Jerzy Putrament, a senior Polish writer and communist and PZPR Central Committee member, said--and he expressed the same idea in the weekly ZYCIE LITERACKIE--that he believes "the formula adopted by Gierek of the people's moral and political unity" as a fait accompli in Poland to have been "an erroneous formula which weakened" and even "disarmed" the party, for the ideological and spiritual vacuum which arose as a result of just such ideological unconcern and inactivity was immediately filled with a different content.

The situation which has arisen in Poland shows how true even today, are Lenin's immortal words expressed 80 years ago in "What Is To Be Done?" "...The question can only be put thus, bourgeois or socialist ideology. There is no middle ground (for mankind has elaborated no 'third' ideology....). Therefore any belittlement of socialist ideology, any deviation from it means the strengthening of bourgeois ideology."

In Poland, to perhaps a greater degree than in any other socialist country, there appeared both the subjective (the underrating of socialist ideology) and the objective preconditions for bourgeois and petit bourgeois awareness to influence people's minds and hearts. Poland is the only country in the socialist world to have preserved what is predominantly a system of self-employed peasants and private-ownership agriculture and even thousands of private enterprises in the services and consumer sphere. Nor is there any doubt as to the importance of the role played in Poland by the Catholic Church.

These, like many other objective and subjective preconditions, including very grave errors in economic policy, which will be discussed below, were adopted for careful consideration by those forces of international reaction which for a long time, but particularly after the rabid anticommunist Brzezinski joined the leading echelons of power in the United States, had selected Poland as the socialist system's main "weak link."

AS THE POLISH JOURNAL ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALLY WROTE IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE WEST'S POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST POLAND,": "IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE SEVENTIES WESTERN EXPERTS CONCLUDED THAT IN CONNECTION WITH THE INEFFECTUAL SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC SPHERE, POLAND'S POSITION AMONG THE EUROPEAN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAD BECOME MOST VULNERABLE TO THE WEST'S DIRECTED EFFORTS." THE CIA'S ACTIVITY AGAINST POLAND, THE JOURNAL ASSERTS, "IS CONCENTRATED ON SUPPORT FOR 'LIBERALIZATION' AND PLURALISM IN POLITICAL LIFE AND ON A 'FLEXIBLE' AND 'SOFT' APPROACH TOWARD THE DISSIDENTS QUESTION."

The design behind this thoughtful and subtle act of subversion against socialist Poland is not only of an adventurist but of a truly diabolical nature.

This design is in line with other attempts to disrupt calm in Europe and the world.

Antinational with respect to Poland and antisocialist in basis, it is aimed against security in Europe as a whole since it violates the principle of equilibrium and stability which has been historically established in this uneasy continent.

That is why many people both in Poland itself and in Europe, including a number of serious statesmen and Catholic figures, are viewing with a feeling of mounting alarm the actions of the unbridled adventurists from KSS who are making dangerous attempts to manipulate the workers masses in the Solidarity trade union association to attain goals which have nothing in common with the working people's social interests or the national interests of Poland itself.

Grave Self-Criticism

Analyzing the situation in Poland and revealing the full degree of danger contained in this ideological sabotage, long and painstakingly prepared by the enemy in a situation which favored it to the maximum, the Polish communists are not deviating in the slightest degree from self-criticism. They are speaking with anguish and bitterness of the very grave errors in building socialism, particularly at the recent stage, which have led Poland to its crisis and in many respects facilitated the antisocialist forces' activity.

I REMEMBER THE BREATHLESS, PROFOUND ATTENTION WITH WHICH THE AUDIENCE AT THE 26th CONGRESS OF OUR PARTY LISTENED TO THE WORDS OF COMRADE STANISLAW KANIA, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE. "DURING SOCIALIST BUILDING IN POLAND," HE SAID, "WE HAVE RAISED OUR COUNTRY FROM THE RUINS AND ACHIEVED HISTORIC RESULTS IN DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CULTURE AND IN THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SITUATION.

"THE RECENT PERIOD HAS, OBVIOUSLY, BROUGHT GREAT DIFFICULTIES AND CONFRONTED US WITH GRAVE ORDEALS. A WAVE OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS HAS SWEPT THE COUNTRY. A DRAMATICALLY DIFFICULT SITUATION HAS TAKEN SHAPE IN THE ECONOMY AND A KEEN POLITICAL STRUGGLE IS UNDER WAY.

"WE ARE WELL AWARE THAT YOUR PARTY AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE FOLLOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN POLAND WITH GREAT CONCERN...."

THIS CONCERN IS UNDERSTANDABLE. THE LIVES OF 600,000 SOVIET SOLDIERS AND 6 MILLION POLISH CITIZENS--THAT IS THE LIVING MEMORY OF WAR. SOVIET PEOPLE GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR POLAND'S LIBERATION FROM FASCISM, FOR POLAND TO BE ABLE TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE WITHIN ITS JUST BORDERS, REGAINING THE WESTERN POLISH LANDS WHICH HAD LONG BELONGED TO IT HISTORICALLY.

POLAND'S DESTINY IS LINKED INEXTRICABLY WITH THE SECURITY OF ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WITH THE DESTINY OF REAL HUMANISM AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE ON EARTH. AS COMRADE S. KANIA RIGHTLY STRESSED IN HIS SPEECH AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, "THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IS INDIVISIBLE, ITS DEFENSE IS THE BUSINESS NOT ONLY OF EACH STATE BUT ALSO OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COALITION."

The difficulties being experienced by Poland cannot cancel out the historic achievements of socialism in that country. Over the years of socialist building People's Poland has traveled the hard but profitable path of industrialization, which has brought it up among the top ten of the world's most developed countries. It is precisely under socialism that national science and culture have achieved unprecedented success, very rich university complexes have been created and very many national shrines have been restored.

When enemies criticize socialism in Poland, they do so without grounds, avoiding the support of facts and figures which would reveal the real relationship between the economic potential and the people's living standards in prewar and modern Poland. And this is not accidental, for the differences are striking. We sensed these differences when we visited the very interesting textile industry museum in Lodz. The exhibits in that museum and the facts and figures graphically show the full extent of the destitution, poverty and suffering of the working class of Lodz in the prewar thirties and the utter devastation of the wartime and postwar forties. This recent poverty and squalor are particularly striking against the background of the present-day Lodz textile combine, equipped to the latest standards of world technology. In the last few years Poland has succeeded in modernizing a considerable number of industrial enterprises, furnishing them with the most modern equipment and technology.

The policy proclaimed in the early seventies of the accelerated intensification of the country's economy yielded appreciable results at first.

However, shortcomings, as is known, are frequently the consequence of merits! Mistakes and miscalculations in domestic policy were analyzed very frankly and impartially at the 6th and subsequent PZPR Central Committee plenums, including the 10th plenum which has just ended and which defined as the chief source of the crisis "the violation of the principles of socialism and of its economic laws."

It was emphasized at the PZPR Central Committee plenums that, having already set its "sights" ["planka"] higher than possible and obviously feeling dizzy with success, the party leadership headed by Gierek decided after 1975 to accelerate the pace of development, primarily on credit from the West. As a result of this adventurism in economic policy Poland's debt grew from $8 billion in 1974 to the fantastic figure of $27 billion--which led the country to increasing dependence on the West, which sought to gain not only economic but also political dividends from that money--let us say, a conciliatory attitude to the antisocialist trends which began to manifest themselves in Poland in a particularly tempestuous and almost undisguised manner precisely in the second half of the seventies.

As was pointed out at the PZPR Central Committee plenums, adventurism and lack of balance in economic policy and the overexertion of forces, which was not dictated by historical necessity, resulted in very serious exhaustion of the economy and grave disruption. These shortcomings and mistakes were covered up with eyewash, and the ever-increasing discrepancy between word and deed caused serious moral harm to people and society.

Not only economic difficulties and mistakes, aggravated by serious crop failures, but also violations of the Leninist principles of morality and justice--this is what upset people and aroused understandable discontent in the masses of the working people. This was discontent not against socialism but against what, above all, contradicted the fundamental, Leninist principles of socialism, the ethical, humanist principles which constitute the essence of the communist ideal.

"IT IS NOT SOCIALISM THAT IS THE CAUSE OF OUR DIFFICULTIES," COMRADE S. KANIA SAID AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, "BUT THE VIOLATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES, THE VOLUNTARISTIC DISREGARD OF ITS ECONOMIC LAWS AND OF LENINIST NORMS IN THE PARTY'S LIFE, THE UNDERESTIMATION OF CLASS CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIETY AND THE NEGLECT OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. ALL THIS TAKEN TOGETHER BROUGHT ABOUT THE WORKERS' GROWING DISCONTENT AND WAS THE CAUSE OF THE GROWTH OF CRITICISM IN THE PARTY'S RANKS."

This criticism and self-criticism of the people's masses, this dissatisfaction with the bad management of things and the internal protest against mismanagement and abuses, against consumerism and money-grubbing, which even affected a certain section of communists, and against the discrepancy between word and deed were the direct result of the social and civic consciousness of the working masses, which increased so sharply over the years of socialism--collectivist, patriotic and, in the final analysis, not only not bourgeois but profoundly socialist consciousness aimed at purging socialism of everything that contradicts its essence and its own principles.

Precisely this was how the PZPR evaluated these aspirations of the working class, even though they were manifested in immature and even unacceptable forms at the time of the August crisis on the coast. The theses of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report at the Eighth Central Committee Plenum in October stated:

"IT WAS A MASS WORKERS' PROTEST NOT AGAINST SOCIALISM BUT AGAINST THE VIOLATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES, NOT AGAINST THE PARTY BUT AGAINST MISTAKES IN ITS POLICY: IT WAS A PROTEST NOT BY HIRED WORKERS BUT BY A CLASS WHICH FEELS ITSELF TO BE THE MASTER OF ITS OWN REPUBLIC."

As people are saying in Poland today, if it were not for these mistakes and violations, the KSS and others would be impotent: They would not have a nutrient medium for their activity.

The party--and this is undoubtedly its strong side--has perceived in these acutely critical processes, apart from the negative, dangerous aspect, also much positive material, if only this social energy of the working class, which revealed itself in an explosion, were channeled not toward destruction but toward assertion, radical renewal and improvement of general collective labor and efficient management; toward cleansing the moral climate in society, including work morality; toward implacability toward shortcomings with a view to eliminating them; toward creating a social atmosphere in which the state, as Lenin said, would be "strong in the consciousness of the masses" and every working person would feel himself to be a citizen in the full sense of the word, interested in the cause of the entire people and bearing his share of responsibility for it.

Manipulation of Consciousness

Life has shown that the realization of the plans and hopes for the country's speedy socialist "renewal" proved far more complex than was thought. The sentiments in which bitterness at the mistakes committed by the party was combined with pride in the fact that the party had found within itself the strength to admit and realize those mistakes and with belief in the imminent possibility of channeling that protest, which cost society so dear, in the direction of creative activity have come up against the grim reality of a very fierce class struggle.

Those plans and hopes underestimated the chief factor: the scale of the influence, the perfidy and the adventurist impudence of the counterrevolutionary, antisocialist underground in Poland.

Perhaps the chief paradox--and the chief feature--of the Polish situation is the fact that antisocialist, extremist forces gambled in their struggle against socialism on the very qualities of the Polish working class and the Polish people as a whole which had to a considerable extent been fostered by socialism. In an attempt to manipulate the consciousness of the working class they speculated on its feeling of being the master, on the feeling of the social, civic and public responsibility of the working class for everything that happens in the mother country, on the disapproval [nepriyatiye] of violations of the Leninist norms of our life and of any injustice; on the naturally negative attitude of the workers toward the bad, negligent, irresponsible management of the country's economy.

A distinguishing feature of the events in Poland was the fact that the gamble was made above all and chiefly on youth, on the youngest generation of the working class. Here is an expressive fact providing food for thought: Whereas workers over 40 years old primarily remained in the sector trade unions, young people between 20 and 30 years old mostly joined Solidarity.

The enemy took simultaneous advantage both of the moral maximalism of youth, which has grown up under conditions of socialism, and of its inexperience of life and society and political immaturity, as well as the fact that the majority was the first generation of workers who had just left the countryside for the city.

All this facilitated the attempts to manipulate the working class, at which the KSS acquired considerable skill over these years--above all through its inner rejection of any moral norms and principles whatever.

As has been said, a fundamental and extremely perfidious feature of the tactics of the antisocialist forces, who selected at the very outset in Poland the strategy of slow, "peaceful," "creeping" counterrevolution, was the fact that the enemies of socialism, shamelessly hoodwinking the Polish working class, carefully concealed their real and deeply antisocialist aims and intentions from the working youth.

Incidentally, this tactical feature of "creeping" counterrevolution in Poland demonstrates better than anything else that socialism, as the most humane and human and genuinely just social system, is so ingraned in the hearts and minds of Polish working people that even the most rabid enemies of socialism dared not go among the masses bearing antisocialist slogans. On the contrary, they all donned the mask of "friends of the working people," even calling themselves, accordingly, the "Social Self-Defense Committee" (KSS). Incidentally, KSS, the faction which has the loudest of the loudmouths, as Lenin once described similar "leftists," grew out of a Trotskiyite group--the "Union of Young Rebels." Now KSS, speculating on young people in Trotskiyite fashion, has begun to display, more loudly and persistently than anyone else, concern for the "quality" of socialism in Poland and for the "needs and interests" of the working people and has begun to wage a frenzied, sensational and clamorous "struggle" against shortcomings and "distortions"["iskrivleniya"] of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

Anarchosyndicalist ideas and concepts--the petit bourgeois ideologists' proven method of deceiving the workers movement--have been dragged into the light of day, dusted off, overhauled and brought into play again in a new loop of the historical spiral.

ANARCHOSYNDICALISM, WHICH EMERGED UNDER THE DIRECT INFLUENCE OF THE IDEAS OF PETIT BOURGEOIS ANARCHISM, ENJOYS, AS WE KNOW, GREAT LOVE AND AFFECTING ON THE PART OF TODAY'S TROTSKIYITES AND THE EUROPEAN "NEW LEFT" OF ALL SHADES AND HUES--RIGHT DOWN TO THE "RED BRIGADES." ANARCHOSYNDICALISM HAS ALWAYS BEEN BASED ON THE ILLUSORY HOPE OF A SOCIAL REVOLUTION ORGANIZED BY "SYNDICATES" AND TRADE UNIONS ALLEGEDLY CAPABLE OF REPLACING POLITICAL AUTHORITY AND CREATING A SOCIETY LED BY A FREE ASSOCIATION OF TRADE UNIONS (SYNDICATES). ANARCHOSYNDICALISTS REGARD THE GENERAL ECONOMIC STRIKE AIMED AT SEIZING POWER AND SEIZING CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AS THE UNIVERSAL METHOD OF ATTAINING THESE GOALS.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BEING THAT WHEREAS IN THE PAST THESE METHODS AND AIMS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST CAPITALISM, THE LATTERDAY POLISH LEFTISTS AND TROTSKIYITES TRIED TO DIRECT THE CUTTING EDGE OF THE GENERAL POLITICAL STRIKE AGAINST SOCIALISM, MAKING SKILLFUL USE OF THE ERRORS AND BLUNDERS WHICH HAD BEEN MADE IN POLAND.

This is the carefully disguised bourgeois consciousness, which for a number of years, ideological saboteurs were obstinately and adroitly instilling into the spontaneous movement of a part of the Polish working class dissatisfied not with socialism but with its errors and blunders, that is, the inconsistent, incomplete manifestation of socialist principles in the life of modern Poland.

A VERY REAL PLOT WAS FORMULATED AGAINST SOCIALIST POLAND, A PLOT THAT WAS A DEEPLY ECHELONED, SO TO SPEAK, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE, INCLUDING BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM IN ITS VARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS, AND ALSO ANTI-SOVIETISM AND ENMITY TOWARD SOVIET CULTURE.

ABLY AND INTENSIVELY IMPLEMENTED, THIS PLOT UNFORTUNATELY BORE FRUIT. ITS MOST IMPORTANT AND SADDEST RESULT WAS THE DECEPTION OF A SECTION OF THE POLISH WORKERS, ESPECIALLY THE YOUNG PEOPLE, THE POLITICAL "AMOK," THE SORCERY, AS IT WERE, THAT IS EVEN TODAY THICKLY SHROUDING THE HEARTS OF MANY, MANY PEOPLE IN POLAND.

As you can see, counterrevolution, as well as revolution, can have national traits and hues.

This peculiarity, this unprecedented specific feature of the class struggle developing in Poland today determines the party's specific strategic and tactical tasks. Through patient work, real experience of struggle and persuasion, the party is striving to cleanse and strengthen its ranks, correct mistakes and win over hearts and minds in order to head the process of socialist renewal in Poland. In this complex process of real labor and struggle for socialist renewal the party is relying on all healthy, sober and deeply patriotic forces in society, maintaining in every way the positive enthusiasm of social activeness and intolerance of shortcomings which are the essence of the working class' aspirations: It sets itself the task of consistently freeing all Polish working people from the political narcosis and harmful influence exerted by antisocialist and above all KSS forces. These tasks demand that the party adopt qualitatively new, unconventional and unprecedented methods of leading society and influencing people's hearts in order to direct the colossal social energy of the working class not toward destruction and anarchy, which is what the enemies are trying to do, but toward sensible social and patriotic goals, toward the active and fruitful path of socialist creation, taking the mistakes of the past into account and collectively rectifying them.

But this means that the struggle, the difficult and long struggle to solve the social crisis in Poland by political means, is only just beginning.... It is beginning in an extremely difficult and unpropitious situation for the party--it is having to pay dearly for mistakes and failures, for neglecting too long ideology, revolutionary theory and political and moral tempering of communists. As a result many communists, even entire party organizations, were in a state of confusion after the events on the coast. And this is also part of the enemy's design: to force the party to make endless excuses and to instill in all communists, without exception, a sense of guilt, although it is not socialism which is to blame for the shortcomings but individuals who had simply not matured, ideologically and morally, as socialists. The enemies are trying to force the party on to the defense. It must be plainly stated that here too counterrevolution has achieved much.

However, most of the communists we met in Poland are well aware of the need to switch to the attack. And the chief, determining condition of success in this struggle is the party itself, its unity, its ideological health, its creative potential, composure and discipline.

The party is faced with a clever and experienced opponent who skillfully conceals his true aims and possesses substantial reserves in the mass information media and among the creative intelligentsia in Poland and among the so-called "intellectuals" and, equally, among the self-employed [edinolichnyy] peasants.

Not only socialism in Poland but Poland's destiny and the destiny of detente and tranquillity throughout the world have been put on the scales of history.

On one side of these scales, you have the long-term social and national interests of the Polish people, the unity of the socialist community, concern for maintaining political equilibrium and stability in Europe, and, ultimately, the destiny of world peace and on the other side you have the irresponsibility and adventurism of ultraright forces, disguised as ultraleftists and prepared--for the sake of their factional aspirations and the aspirations of their masters who are playing with fire--to risk everything: peace, detente, the prosperity of the Polish people and Poland's socialist renewal.

CPSU GREETINGS MESSAGE TO ROMANIA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD111453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 1

[Greetings message from CPSU Central Committee to the RCP Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the RCP]

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee,

Dear comrades!

On behalf of Soviet communists we congratulate you and all Romanian communists and working people on the 60th anniversary of the RCP.

The RCP was born in the flames of class battles, during the years of revolutionary upsurge brought about by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The formation of the RCP and its affiliation to the Communist International marked the victory of Marxism-Leninism over reformism and opportunism in the Romanian workers movement and were a turning point in its development. Operating covertly and in conditions of brutal terror, Romanian communists struggled courageously against the antipopular policy of the ruling circles of bourgeois-landowner Romania, upheld the interests of the working people and advocated friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's decisive victories in the Great Patriotic War, the rout of Fascist forces on Romanian territory and the armed rising carried out under communist leadership on 23 August 1944 led to the country's liberation from the Fascist yoke. During the people's revolution the RCP headed the struggle for fundamental political and socio-economic transformations and for the triumph of socialism.

The successes in socialist building on Romanian soil achieved under the RCP's leadership delight Soviet people. Proceeding on the basis of its constant foreign policy course reaffirmed by the 26th party congress, the CPSU is consistently pursuing the line toward deepening friendship and all-round equal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The experience of the Soviet Union and Romania and the other socialist countries convincingly shows that their sound bilateral relations, like their close collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, are in keeping with each country's vital interests and are a reliable guarantee of the defense of the historic gains of the socialist countries' peoples and a powerful factor in the struggle for peace and the people's security.

In connection with the RCP's 60th anniversary we wish the communists and working people of Romania big successes in implementing the tasks set by the 12th RCP Congress in building developed socialism.

May friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between the Soviet and Romanian peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Moscow Meeting Held

LD121051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 4

[TASS reports: "Celebrating a Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] A ceremony celebrating the 60th anniversary of the creation of the RCP was held on 6 May in Moscow. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society Central Board.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society Central Board and first secretary of Moscow Obkom; scientists and representatives of the capital's public were in the presidium.

The meeting was opened by Prof P.A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. A report was delivered by D.I. Antonyuk, deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The speakers noted that in its 60 years of revolutionary transforming activity the RCP has trodden a glorious path of heroic struggle and victories. Under its leadership Romanian working people have achieved big successes in building a socialist society.

The meeting was addressed by T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

GRISHIN RECEIVES MAROTHY-LED MSZMP DELEGATION

LD112008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today received a delegation of the Budapest City Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the city committee. The delegation arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom.

During the conversation, the Hungarian comrades were informed about the work of the Moscow Gorkom organization in fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

AFP Report Hit

LD111656 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 11 May 81

[TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov: "A Strange Tone"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS--The Moscow correspondent of the FRENCH PRESSE NEWS AGENCY, Patrick Meney, today decided to report to Paris how Soviet news media reacted to the election of Francois Mitterrand as the president of the French Republic. Such a desire is generally quite natural. Unnatural and far-fetched is the very dispatch by M. Meney. It consists of inventions and attempts to "read between lines" both articles in Soviet newspapers, TASS information, and materials of the Moscow Radio. Moreover, the correspondent does not limit himself to misinterpreting what he has read and heard but also ascribes to Soviet news media what they did not say at all. M. Meney does this with the obvious aim of creating an impression that the Soviet Union interferes in French internal affairs.

His only assertion with which one can agree is the phrase that "Everything will be done in Moscow for relations with France to remain the best."

This is really so: The Soviet Union has always striven for good relations with France and will continue to strive for this, since it is convinced that this meets the national interests of the two states. It is not clear, however, why the French correspondent couched this sound statement in the husk of various inventions and juggles and what did he need such a pseudoprofound and conspiratorial tone for?

Shlenov Commentary

LD111724 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 11 May 81

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] After the second ballot of the French presidential election on Sunday Francois Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist Party, was elected 21st president of the French Republic. He obtained approximately 52 percent of the votes compared with 48 percent for the outgoing president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Relations between the political forces in France have considerably changed, writes our commentator Viktor Shlenov. Indeed, for the first time in the 23 years of the Fifth Republic the position of president will be occupied by a representative of the leftwing opposition. As French observers stressed the defeat of Valery Giscard d'Estaing is mainly due to his serious set-backs in internal affairs. The country's economic situation has worsened from year to year: Retail prices have more than doubled in 7 years; the rate of inflation is now 12 percent a year; there is a record number of unemployed--1.8 million, of whom more than two-thirds are under 25 years of age.

In the context of the electoral campaign, Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not formulate any precise and clear program of action against the economic malaise. Francois Mitterrand's success is explained not only by the deep-rooted disappointment of the great masses of the electors with regard to the preceding administration but also by the energetic support of other leftwing parties and democratic organizations, first and foremost the French Communist Party. The Communist Party called on electors who supported its candidate in the first ballot-they numbered 4.5 million--to vote for Francois Mitterrand, expressing the hope that the new president would take into account the proposals made by the other leftwing parties during the election campaign.

The presidential election also confirmed the desire of the vast majority of French people for a policy of peace and detente. The two presidents--the new one and the outgoing one--have spoken in favor of continuing the East-West dialogue, of the developing of relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. In his electoral statements Francois Mitterrand, for example, recommended good relations with the Soviet Union and the strengthening of security in Europe.

With regard to the Soviet Union, it has always been and remains in favor of developing friendly relations with France, relations which remain the primary factor of detente.

Zorin Interview

LD111947 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 May 81

[Report by Moscow correspondent Geza Foldvari]

[Excerpts] The French presidential election was followed with much interest in the Soviet Union, especially because Soviet-French relations go beyond the two countries' contacts and play an important role in shaping the mood of Europe.

Before I came to the studio, I called on Valentin Zorin, the well-known radio and TV commentator, at his office here in the Radio Building and asked him if, in his view, Mitterrand's presidency will cause any change in Soviet-French relations.

[Begin Zorin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] It is not wise to make prophecies. It is better if the political commentator keeps his remarks to what has already happened and not to what may happen. You know, nobody could have called General de Gaulle a politician who had much sympathy for the Soviet Union. His successor at the Elysee Palace Georges Pompidou was not a sympathizer either, and Giscard d'Estaing is also very far removed from our ideology. The policy which they have pursued--the East-West dialogue, the improvement of relations between Eastern and Western countries--has been dictated by France's best interests. I believe we have no ground to suppose that the French president now elected will depart from this line. (end recordings)

FRG ENVOY DELIVERS SCHMIDT MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD111628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the FRG ambassador in the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

The ambassador handed over a message addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG.

In the course of the talk which took place, certain aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG were discussed, as well as the present international situation, particularly matters concerning European security.

SCHMIDT'S POST-MIDEAST TOUR STATEMENT ATTACKED

LD082040 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 8 May 81

[Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov: "Distorting Mirror"]

[Text] Moscow, 8 May, TASS--There is no need to say that objectivity and an unbiased approach must be the chief determinants for any politician if he decides to give an evaluation to international developments or to characterize the situation in particular areas of the world. If such an approach is lacking, an analysis of the events ceases to be a genuine analysis and rather begins to remind one of a distorting mirror which distorts the real state of affairs beyond recognition. This is precisely what has happened to the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who has recently paid a visit to a number of Middle East countries and several days ago told the FRG Bundestag about the results of his trip.

Although Helmut Schmidt himself was the one who had announced that his account of the Middle East trip must give "a picture as a whole", in effect all the impressions he has carried from that trip boil down to the fact that allegedly the events in Afghanistan and around it "have left a profound imprint on the way of thinking and acting of the countries of the Persian Gulf."

Saying not a single word about the Soviet initiatives designed to assure peace and tranquility in the Near and Middle East, the West German chancellor deemed it possible to replay in the Bundestag the trite "disc" about a mythical "Soviet threat" alleged to loom over the countries of the region, and even went as far as making assertions about some "political claims" which the USSR is allegedly laying with regard to these countries.

This statement by the FRG chancellor cannot but cause surprise. How could such an experienced politician detect a non-existent "Soviet threat" and at the same time failed [as received] to see a threat which is actual and real? How come, for instance, that he "has failed to notice" the American naval armada now in the Persian Gulf which includes at present no less than 35 warships and whose "made in USA" artillery pieces are trained on the sovereign oil-producing states of that area? How come that, while engaging in a glib talk about tensions in the region, he "has failed to notice" such sources of these tensions as the American naval base on the Diego Garcia Island and the American nuclear-powered aircraft carriers plying the waters of the Indian Ocean?

Thus, speaking about the ways and means expected to assure peace and tranquility in the region he managed to say nothing at all either about the U.S. threats levelled at independent Iran or about plans for a prolonged stationing of American troops in the Sinai or the current armed provocations of Israeli military, encouraged by Washington, against neighbouring Lebanon? How, analyzing the situation in the Middle East, could he bypass by silence the Camp David deal which constitutes a step to knocking together a military bloc, including the United States, Israel and Sadat's Egypt, spearheaded against the Arabs?

None other than the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has repeatedly stated that for the United States of America which, as is known, has declared the Near and Middle East a sphere of "U.S. vital interests", it is "extremely important" to continue to build up its own military presence in the region.

The same Defence Secretary Weinberger, has recently stated for everyone to hear that the U.S. interests extend to the Hormuz Strait, the Persian Gulf and the countries of the region and that it is allegedly necessary for the United States to assure its credible presence there. The Pentagon chief also announced the creation of some special military command for the Persian Gulf area--this command must, reportedly, be "in command" of no less than 350,000 servicemen intended, in the apt description of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, "to defend the petroleum wealth of the region, against those to whom the wealth belongs." Can it be that Mr Schmidt to unaware of all this? We doubt that this is so. But in this case, naturally, the question would arise as to what were the reasons that made it necessary for the FRG chancellor to deliberately and crudely distort the real state of affairs, and moreover, to do that in an official government statement?

In speaking up so tendentiously on the results of his visit to the Middle East, Helmut Schmidt is probably "laying the groundwork" for talks with the current U.S. administation. One does not rule out the possibility that this is so. But in this case where is that "independent FRG policy" about which they so much like to talk in Bonn?

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH GREEK DELEGATION

LD120831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Comradely Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, met at the CPSU Central Committee with a Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) delegation. The delegation comprised A. Tsokhadzopoulos, member of the PASOK Central Committee Executive Bureau (delegation head); P. Avgerinos and P. Moralis, members of the PASOK Central Committee Executive Bureau; K. Papoulias, secretary of the PASOK Central Committee International Relations Commission; and K. Thomas, member of the PASOK Central Committee International Relations Commission.

During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of question of mutual interest. The PASOK delegation talked about its party's stance on topical international problems on the basis of PASOK's declared aims and principles envisaging the implementation of a policy of nonalignment and an independent and genuinely multifaceted policy based on the principles of equal friendship and noninterference in peoples' internal affairs.

The CPSU representatives told their Greek friends about the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere and about the Soviet Union's struggle to strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race. Moreover, it was stressed that in the CPSU's view the contribution of socialist, workers and social democratic parties with considerable political weight to the cause of strengthening peace, normalizing the international atmosphere and rebuffing fascism and racism and reaction's offensive against working people's political rights could be considerably greater than it is today.

During the talks it was stated that there had been an exacerbation of the world situation in the spirit of cold war brought about by reactionary circles attempting to stand in the way of the peoples' desire for social progress, detente and peace. Emphasis was placed on the need to seek to halt the arms race and strengthen trust and mutual understanding between peoples by activating all progressive forces.

In line with the statement made by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou at the last conference of south European socialist party leaders in Paris, in which he described CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU Congress as sincere and positive, the PASOK delegation noted that the proposals could form the basis for immediate talks to ease international tension and slow down the arms race between the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in order to avoid the danger of a thermonuclear war.

The CPSU and PASOK state the need for all peoples of the region to step up the struggle for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and fraternity. They advocate the speediest solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the UN resolutions on a united, independent, sovereign, demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus. The PASOK delegation noted imperialist circles' heightened activity in the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean, which currently poses a real danger to Greece's sovereign rights and also threatens world peace, and it stressed the need to observe the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and international accords and agreements.

Both parties advocate the further development of ties between the Soviet and Greek peoples and the development of cooperation between the CPSU and PASOK. The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

GREEK JOURNALIST HIGHLIGHTS TIES WITH USSR

LD081445 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Greek journalist Yannis Likos article: "On the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] One day in March the small town of Arta in northwest Greece welcomed thousands of visitors who had assembled for the ceremonial opening of the hydroelectric power station at Fournarion. The massive dam over half a kilometer long on the Arakhthos River has created an artificial lake whose water will drive three 103-megawatt units from the S.M. Kirov Kharkov turbine plant.

The country's president, ministers and other officals came for the opening of the GES. Those who spoke at the meeting noted that the Fournarion hydroelectric power station is a striking example of international cooperation which furthers the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

Fournarion is by no means the only result of the fruitful Greek-Soviet contacts in this sphere. Two thermal power stations are also being built in our country with Soviet assistance. According to specialists 20 percent of the growth of Greece's energy capacities is attributable to projects being built with participation by the USSR.

I would like to note that trade and economic contacts between Greece and the Soviet Union have recently enjoyed considerable development. This was furthered by the new agreement for the next 8 years on economic and industrial cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union signed at the end of last year. It envisages further expansion of mutual trade, whose range incidentally already covers over 150 products at present trade turnover between our countries exceeds R 501 million.

Soviet industrial goods are in great demand in our country. Among these we can name trucks, tractors, road machines, metal-cutting machine tools and equipment for the textile and printing industry, Lada and Niva cars have successfully proved their worth on Greek roads and the Belarus tractor on the country's fields. Athenians are appreciative of the comfort and smooth running of the 124 Soviet trolleybuses which have appeared on the streets of the Greek capital in the last 2 years. Soviet Kometa hydrofoils also enjoy popularity among the Greeks. In recent years Sudoimport has also been supplying Greek companies with five tankers and recently concluded a new contract for the delivery of another four Soviet vessels.

The Soviet Union also exports to Greece timber, chemical products, pig iron, leather goods, canned fish, cotton textiles and household and other goods. In its turn our country supplies the USSR with its traditional export goods such as citrus fruits, tobacco, bauxite, raisins, olive oil, olives and leather. In recent years the Soviet Union has begun to purchase wine, fruit juices and knitwear. It is also of importance for our economy that the Greek side pays for part of the industrial equipment supplied by the Soviet Union with agricultural goods and that the USSR is an important and permanent purchaser of our agricultural goods, marketing of which on international markets meets with considerable difficulties, which have increased greatly in connection with Greece's entry into the Common Market.

There is another whole range of projects envisaging the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation. The development of our trade and economic ties has also been furthered by the regular participation of the Soviet Union in the annual international exhibition in Salonika and also by the exhibition of Soviet foreign trade associations which was held in Athens in 1979.

And last September tens of thousands of Muscovites familiarized themselves with interest with the first exhibition of Greek goods which, in the opinion of its organizers, was a great success.

An important milestone in relations between the two countries were the Soviet-Greek summit talks held in Moscow in October 1979, which outlined the basic trends in the development of cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union. The statement by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Soviet Union has no policy in relation to Greece other than a policy of rapprochement, cooperation and friendship, met with a great response in our country.

At the same time we must not fail to mention that there are difficulties on the path of successful cooperation between our two countries through the fault of those forces both inside and outside the country which are stubbornly urging Greece onto a path of unilateral orientation toward the West, which would like to minimize its trade and economic ties with the socialist countries and which, under false slogans about the "threat from the north," advocate Greece's active participation in the militarist preparations of NATO and the Pentagon. However despite the efforts of enemies, Greek-Soviet trade and economic ties are gathering force with every year.

The Greek people, who are linked to the Soviet people by bonds of traditional friendship and blood spilled in battles against common enemies, have always advocated and continue to advocate the development of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. Voicing these sentiments of our people, the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo in a statement on the results of the Greek prime minister's visit to the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia stressed that the policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries meets the Greek people's basic aspirations and the country's national interests.

Welcoming the positive results in trade and economic ties between our countries in 1980, the Greek public expresses the hope that these ties will enjoy further development this year.

The Soviet Union, as was confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress, advocates the development of stable mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with capitalist countries. From the platform of this lofty forum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union is ready to develop traditional ties with Greece. Such a policy meets the basic interests of the Greek and Soviet peoples and contributes to the preservation of peace and international security.

PURPOSE OF KORNIYENKO TALKS IN DAMASCUS EXPLAINED

LD111946 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Talks have taken place in Damascus between Syrian President Mr Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian Foreign Minister Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Georgiy Korniyenko, a senior official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Korniyenko also met with Palestinian leader Mr Yasir 'Arafat in the Syrian capital. Before he returned to Moscow, Korniyenko confirmed that the political consultations in Damascus were extremely useful and took place within the framework of the joint principled line of the two sides for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. It is natural that the attention of the Soviet and Arab friends should center on a situation which spells the danger of an explosion in Lebanon. It is no secret that the concentrated attacks of the Israeli military clique on the Palestinians, and their raids and strafing which have been going on for several years against peaceful Lebanese towns and villages, has entered the stage of escalation as a result of Washington's declaration of a crusade against the national liberation movement.

The hostile attitude of the Reagan administration toward the PLO has encouraged the Israeli war criminals to step up their terrorism in Lebanon. Israel's insolence had gone as far as exceeding all bounds in its violation of international law. It treats the neighboring Arab country as if it were its own territory. As for the Reagan administration, it has abandoned even the verbal restrictions the Carter administration imposed on the use of U.S.-made weapons by the U.S. Army [as heard]. Israel and the Lebanese isolationists have been carrying out terrorist operations which have assumed the character of total extermination of the Palestinians, all with Washington's blessing.

It is noticed that the Israeli leaders who increased their threats against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance and Syria have lately begun to talk about localized military confrontation with the Arab states. There was particularly clear evidence of this in a press statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the newspaper MA'ARIV. He talked about a so-called military threat from Syria. He went as far as to bluntly call on the Israelis to wage aggression against Lebanon and to exterminate the Palestinians who obstruct the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli plans to partition that Arab country.

Washington's claims to play the role of peace-maker in the Lebanese crisis in these circumstances can only be regarded with amazement. U.S. newspapers have written a lot about this role in light of the visit by Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy, to the Middle East as a mediator. Philip Habib's mission can be summed up as aiming to weaken Syria's resistance to Israeli piracy in Lebanon. If this is not achieved Washington has hinted that Israel will mount new military operations against Syria. This intimidation is a new example of the complete coordination of the actions of Washington and Tel Aviv against the vital interests of the Arab peoples. The Palestinian news agency WAFA notes that the United States can never be a mediator in the Middle East conflict because it is biased.

U.S. policy in the Middle East is directed against the interests of the Palestinians and the Lebanese and other Arab peoples. It is this policy in particular which poses a danger to peace in the area. Syria and its allies have been consolidating their defensive capability in the face of this insolent intimidation. Damascus Radio said that Syria is not frightened by any threats and it does not intend to retreat or bargain over the question of the sources of its defensive capability. Wasington and Tel Aviv are mistaken if they believe that threats can push Syria into abandoning the destiny of the Arab issue. The people of Syria and Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement, in the struggle for independence, progress and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, are receiving broad international support and on their side stands the mighty Soviet Union. It is no accident that recent political consultations by the Soviet representative with Syrian leaders and the PLO were received in the Arab world as a warning to those whose pastime is engaging in adventures against the Arabs in the Middle East. The talks were also seen as confirmation of the Soviet Union's loyalty to its undertakings to Arab friends and allies.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON PHILIP HABIB'S ISRAEL VISIT

LD111810 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 May 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Excerpt] The U.S. President's special envoy, Philip Habib, has arrived in Israel on the last stage of his Middle East tour. During his talks with Prime Minister Begin and other Israeli officials, he will acquaint them with the results of his talks with the leaders of Lebanon and Syria. In Damascus, Philip Habib was unable to convince Syria to withdraw its antiaircraft missiles from Lebanon--the missiles which were deployed there to protect the Arab peace-keeping force from Israeli air raids and as a compulsory retaliatory measure by Syria. Israel is exploiting this now as a pretext for increasing tension in and around Lebanon. Prior to Philip Habib's arrival in Tel Aviv, Begin considered it necessary to state that Israeli forces will strike at Syrian missile positions in Lebanon. The Israeli prime minister also declared that military operations in southern Lebanon will continue. In the light of these statements one can ask: What then, is the prupose of sending Washington's envoy to the region?

The tour is for propaganda purposes only. Washington decided to play the role of peace-maker, but it has no intention at all of harming Israel's expansionist ambitions. Washington realizes Syria will not retreat in the face of U.S.-Israeli pressure. This was also established by President Reagan's envoy. What will Washington do? Will it say: We have done what we could to prevent a wide-scale clash taking place in Lebanon but the Arab side did not listen to us--in other words, it did not want to surrender to the impudence of the aggressors? Now, if Israel attacks Lebanon, the U.S. will not be involved!

OSTALSKIY VIEWS 'SINISTER COALITION' WITH HADDAD

LD111023 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 3

[Article by A. Ostalskiy: "Masters of War"]

[Excerpt] Israeli Prime Minister Begin cannot praise separatists' ringleader Haddam too highly. He recently called him not only "a courageous man" but also "a great patriot." A patriot of what country? An Israeli patriot, probably. Since, although Lebanese by nationality, Haddad and his gangs are waging war on their fellow-countrymen, taking on the pleasure dirty work which is most inconvenient for Israel to uncertake openly--mass terror not only against Lebanese civilians and Palestinians but also against the UN interim forces stationed here.

In the first half of April the Israeli Government and its puppets admitted officially for the first time a fact long known to the whole world--the Al-Kata'ib (Lebanese Phalangists) rightwing Christian armed formations operating in the country's central and northern regions enjoy the former's unlimited support. In the first days of the month they provoked fierce clashes with the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces in the city of Zahlah and in Beirut. Since then tension in these regions has not abated, and it is the rightist who are to blame. Acrid black smoke from fires is again drifting through the streets. The wind scatters garbage through deserted streets in Beirut's "killing zones," where any autombile or casual passer-by become a moving target. The ruins of the houses are drenched in the blood of dead and wounded.

"I shall reduce south Lebanon to ruins," Haddad has boasted. "Israel will not sit idly by," Isreali Foreign Minister Shamir echoed him. The masters of war"--that is what people in Lebanon call this sinister coalition which bears full responsibility for the death and destruction.

The Lebanese conflict is undoubtedly convenient for Tel Aviv. It is constantly diverting the Arab world's forces from the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and thwart the anti-Arab Camp David deal. The tension in that country is trying down about 30,000 Syrian officers and men belonging to the pan-Arab forces and opening up the possibility of extending the zone of actual Israeli occupation beyond the southern regions.

The Western mass information media, led by the Zionists, are grossly distorting the nature of the events in Lebanon, writing about "insurmountable contradictions" in the country and referring to "Christian-Muslim conflict." The real facts refute these fabrications. Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the country's National Patriotic Forces, stressed in a recent speech that 65 percent of Lebanese Christians live in regions not controlled by Phalangists and have not the slightest desire to move into the "isolationist ghetto" created by the rightists. Living side by side with Muslims, W. Junblatt said, they enjoy complete freedom and reject Al-Kata'ib's claims to speak on behalf of the entire Christian community.

...The tormented country longs for peace. And the restoration of peace in Lebanon is an important part of an overall settlement of the Near East problem. Principled foundations for achieving this settlement, as is well known, were defined in the proposals put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress.

PDRY OFFICIAL ON U.S. 'INTRIGUES,' USSR TIES

LD081421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Thwarting Reaction's Intrigues"]

[Text] Aden, 4 May--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, has spoken at a PDRY Supreme People's Assembly session being held here. Assessing the political situation in the region,'A.N. Muhammad noted that it has been considerably complicated as a result of the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its allies. On the pretext of the alleged "Soviet threat," he said, Washington is stepping up its military presence in the Near East, expanding ties with reactionary regimes, supplying them with military equipment and weapons and trying to distract the attention of the Arab countries' peoples from the problem of a Near East settlement and to prevent the strengthening of the region's national liberation movements.

'A.N. Muhammad reaffirmed Democratic Yemen's firm support for the Palestinians' struggle for the implementation of their national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and the Lebanese national-patriotic progressive forces' struggle for the country's unity and sovereignty and against Israel's aggressive intrigues.

He noted that the further development and consolidation of Democratic Yemen's ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is an important factor for the consolidation of the PDRY's foreign policy situation in the face of the plots of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Touching on the role of the councils [sovety] which are the organs of people's power in Democratic Yemen, 'A.N. Muhammad stressed their growing role in mobilizing the working people to fulfill national economic plans and pointed to the need to increase the socio-political activeness of every PDRY citizen.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 12 MAY

LD120928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, the president of the People's Republic of the Congo and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is heading a party and state delegation, today arrived here at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government on an official friendship visit.

At the airport, Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the members of his delegation were met by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

THEORETICAL COLLOQUIUM HELD IN BRAZZAVILLE

LD081333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Colloquium in Progress"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 May--In accordance with the plan for party ties between the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the CPSU a Soviet-Congolese colloquium is taking place in Brazzaville on the subject "Lenin's Teaching and the Liberated Peoples' Struggle for Political and Economic Independence." Taking part in its work are members of the PCT Central Committee and officials of the PCT Central Committee apparatus.

The colloquium was opened by J.P. Thystere-Tchicaya, member of the PCT Central Committee Politburo, who noted the abiding value and topicality of Lenin's ideas in the world struggle for social and economic progress. The head of the Soviet delegation, A.A. Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, delivered a report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and Problems of the Liberated Countries' Development Under Present International Conditions."

The Soviet and Congolese scholars will deliver reports entitled "Lenin's Theory of Building Socialism in the Liberated Countries, Bypassing the State of Capitalist Development," "The Influence of the Ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the Development of the Ideology of the National Liberation Movement in Africa," "Marxist Teaching and its Application in the Congo," "The People's Republic of Congo and its Struggle To Win Economic Independence," and on other topics.

MOSCOW CITES MUGABE REMARKS ON COOPERATION

LD191620 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, has said that he will do everything in his power to strengthen cooperation between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union in different spheres of activity. In a statement to a correspondent from the Soviet Union, the prime minister said that the Republic of Zimbabwe is learning from the Soviet Union in developing socialism. He added that the wealth and natural resources of the country should be used to satisfy the aspirations of the nation as a whole. Mugabe went on to say that the opening of diplomatic relations between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union has further strengthened the bonds of friendship and that it places understanding between the two countries on a new footing.

SOLTAN COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV KIEV REMARKS

LD112250 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 May 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the inauguration of a memorial complex in the city of Kiev has met with widespread response. Observers are focusing on the fact that the president has again called for promoting lesser tension and for preventing another world war. Yuriy Soltan now comments.

This call is an urgent one. Peace now is being threatened seriously (?again). In the West there are statesmen who seem to be capable of thinking only in terms of force and diktat. They believe that their major political credo is to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Peaceful talks are not for them--witness the decisions taken under United States pressure by the latest NATO session in Rome. A decision adopted a program of spurring the arms race in Europe and in other parts of the world and also adjusting the NATO countries' military efforts to penetrate Asia and Africa. Talks with the Soviet Union were mentioned only in passing. The session's main goal was to accomplish at all costs the deployment of an estimated 600 new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe that would ensure for NATO an almost 50 percent advantage in medium-range missiles and also upset the parity that exists now.

In this day and age, banking on force and war in relations with the socialist countries means insanity. Any plans to hamper the development of the socialist community or the national liberation struggle by means of threats, economic blockade or military aggression are absurd. We'll give a prompt and effective answer to any challenge of belligerent imperialism if we are forced to do so, President Brezhnev said in Kiev. However, the major foreign policy goal of the Soviet Union is not war but prevention of war. The recent party congress in Moscow put forward a whole complex of new initiatives which have justly earned the name of a peace program for the 1980's. The Soviet Union is calling for a detailed dialogue at any level that would (?develop) these or any other constructive ideas, provided it focuses on the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation.

The experience of the postwar period shows that war can be prevented. Witness the dangers that cropped up in 3 and 1/2 decades: the cold war and a number of critical situations which nevertheless failed to plunge mankind into an abyss. This was followed by a decade of eased tensions, a most valuable gain of the 1970's, a result of persistent efforts exerted by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all realistically-minded forces of our time. The Soviet Union intends to continue its struggle to promote the easing of tension. The international situation may improve or worsen, President Brezhnev said in Kiev, but the most important thing is not to leave the right road. We shall persistently work to reduce tension, to prevent it from aggravating and to maintain peace.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE, TASKS OF PRESS, MEDIA

LD110829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Rostrum of the Party and People"]

[Text] Being a real platform for party and nationwide public opinion.... Conducting a serious talk with people in every article and every broadcast, giving not only current and truthful information about facts but also a profound analysis of these facts and serious generalizations.... The 26th CPSU Congress set crucial tasks for our press and other mass information and propaganda media.

Today, on Press Day, which is traditionally both a holiday and an acting review of the forces of a large detachment of our ideological front, it is against these party requirements that Soviet journalists measure their work.

Called on, as Lenin put it, to write the history of modern times, they are seeking to ensure that the written word benefits society as much as possible, that it inspires people to new achievements and gives the impetus for a creative quest in all spheres of life. The decisions of the party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called a long-term document, commit the press workers to this.

Press items which attract by virtue of their party principledness in raising urgent problems and their freshness of thought meet with a lively response in people's minds and hearts. Our press sounds increasingly authoritative, and the majority of press organs, guided by Lenin's principles and traditions of party journalism, have clearly defined their place in the 5-year plan work formation. The competition frontrunners and delegates to the party forum have come out with valuable initiatives in many newspapers and journals, calling on people to fulfill the plan of the first year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule, to learn to manage the economy thirftily, to achieve the best end results with the least expenditure. The newspapers have begun to publish more items of note on fundamental problems of the economy, socialist competition, the introduction of leading experience, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The competence and thoroughness of critical iters and their practical influence on the elimination of shortcomings and omissions have been enhanced. This was fittingly assessed at the all-union seminar-conference of ideological workers held by the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time every editorial board is clearly aware that what has been done today is only a beginning, a point of departure in persistent, purposeful work to propagandize the congress decisions and implement the program it advanced for the motherland's economic and social development and the masses' communist education. The further consolidation of the press' ties with life, the intensification of the journalists' creative activity will help the Soviet press to fulfill better in practice the party's requirements--to be a real platform for public opinion.

To be a platform for public opinion means above all seeking to ensure that words always correspond to deeds and knowing how to sensitively heed people's requests and feelings, their alarm cails and letters. That means ensuring the broadest possible scope for the expression of the working people's proposals in newspapers and journals and fully utilizing potential of the collective discussion of socially significant issues. That means doing everything to ensure that not a single crumb of accumulated experience, not a single businesslike undertaking, falls by the wayside or is lost, and involving increasingly actively in the press the worker and rural correspondents, who by their work at the lathe, in the fields, on the construction site or in the science laboratory determine the success of the 5-year plan targets. Finally, that means increasing in every possible way the conviction and effectiveness of press items.

Success here depends largely on how a newspaper talks with readers and considers their improved ideological and political standard and the breadth of their spiritual aspirations. "Soviet man," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the party congress,"is an educated, cultured man. When people start speaking in a thoughtless, trite language, and make do with general phrases, instead of a specific tie with life and with real facts, the Soviet man simply turns off the television set or radio or puts aside his newspaper."

People--and the barometer of the editorial mail clearly shows this--appreciate it when newspapers and journals produce businesslike, frank talk without ostenation and twaddle, without hackneyed phrases and a standardized collection of readymade formulas, talk which does not sidestep acute topics and difficult issue Our press has an exacting and at the same time favorably inclined reader and it is necessary always and in everything to treasure his trust and to remember that it is through the press that our party talks with the people every day and every hour, and that it is precisely this which imparts special significance and weight to the printed word.

The press, television and radio largely determine the content of society's spiritual life. That is why such great significance attaches today to the party committees' ability to correctly and effectively use the mass information and propaganda media's potential and to support their initiative. It is important to direct editorial collectives' efforts attentively and solicitously and to enhance their social activeness and responsibility. Journalists must be helped to gain a better grasp of the nature of the tasks being resolved in a republic, kray, oblast, or rayon, and to call to strict party-style account those who ignore criticism and who try to gloss over shortcomings.

The consolidation of the press' materials and technical base and the improvement of the working and living conditions of journalists, paper industry workers, typesetters and communications workers--all who are connected with the production and distribution of newspapers and journals--must be a subject of constant party concern.

The voice of our press, which brings the peoples the truth about the first country of victorious socialism and the ideas of peace and social progress is now heard by millions of people in the world. Under the conditions of the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, Soviet journalists are called on to deal a resolute rebuff to bourgeois propaganda, to give a profound, reasoned analysis of events, and to arm people with the invincible weapon of historical truth.

The Soviet journalists have a lofty and honorable calling--to chronicle communist creation, to intervene in life actively, asserting our bright ideals and the authority of honest, conscientious, creative labor, and to reveal the moral strength and spiritual beauty of the builders of communism.

IZVESTIYA PRESS DAY EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF PAPERS

LD121017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet Press Festival"]

[Excerpt] During the period since the CPSU Central Committee resolution, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" was adopted a lot has been done to improve the activity of mass information and propaganda organs and to improve the effectiveness and efficacy of newspaper and journal articles. Coverage of questions relating to the economy, socialist competition and the introduction of leading experience and the achievements of scientific and technical progress is more detailed. Concrete criticism is combined, as a rule, with organized struggle to all sectors of ideological work, in particular the moral education of working people.

But a lot of work still has to be done to ensure that editions of newspapers and journals are filled with interesting materials and that they attract readers with their serious analysis and generalization of facts. The all-union conference-seminar for ideological workers, held at the end of April, was an important milestone in this work. Its participants discussed in detail and depth the study and propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and the 26th CPSU Congress documents and ways of restructuring ideological work in line with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, and they exchanged experience in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The seminar reemphasized that the main element of our ideological work is the consistent strengthening of propaganda's link with life and the enhancement of its effectiveness and topicality. This demand also relates to the activity of all Soviet press organs.

It is very important now to ensure that every person and every working person is deeply aware of the close link between his vital interests and the implementation of the congress decisions and can clearly see what he personally can and must do to implement them.

The mass information and propaganda media have a particularly large role to play here. Topical materials on burning issues must be presented in a clear and attractive form. We must write in a lively and interesting manner, eschewing trite phrases and standard formulas. Only then will the printed word be absorbed by millions of people. Only then will it stir them to action.

Like the rest of our propaganda, Soviet press organs cannot overlook acute topics or disregard so-called difficult questions. The party's policy is clear, intelligible and dear to millions of people. Our press is capable of answering any question of concern to anybody.

Attention to working people and to their working and living conditions is a Leninist tradition of the Soviet press. Revealing the best qualities of the new man raised by the party, offering scope for his initiative and confirming the authority of honest, conscientious labor--this noble and responsible theme must take first place in our press.

Our life is marked by the consistent development of socialist democracy and the consciousness and responsibility of millions of citizens. Our press has the most important task of ensuring ever deeper and more comprehensive coverage of the activity of soviets and the work of people elected by the people and soviet activities.

In an atmosphere of great political labor enthusiasm millions of Soviet people are currently working to solve the multifaceted and crucial tasks set by the party in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet press--militant organizer and educator of the masses--is called on to make fitting contribution to the solution of these tasks.

ROLE OF WORKERS' MEETINGS IN PLANTS STRESSED

LD121005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Authority of the Workers' Meeting"]

[Text] Soviet people welcomed the 26th CPSU Congress decisions as their dear and vital concern and are working persistently on their implementation. This was promoted by the nationwide discussion of the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. it is well known that over 70 million people took part in this discussion at labor collective meetings and they submitted over 9 million proposals on improving the organization of production and cultural and consumer service conditions, on consolidating discipline and on other questions. The party views the masses' broad participation in all state affairs and their collective experience as an expression of the Soviet system's true democracy and a reliable guarantee of successes.

"...It is necessary," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the party congress, "to step up the monitoring by trade unions and labor collectives of the solution of all questions of people's labor, life and daily routine and to expand their participation in production planning and management, the selection and placement of cadres, and the effective use of the facilities of enterprises and organizations."

All-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets provides numerous examples of the masses' creativity. Taking part in workers' meetings and the preparation and implementation of collective contracts, an increasing number of working people are joining directly in the management of their enterprises' affairs. A graphic testimony to this is the practice established at the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine. In particular, team and sector shift encounter [smenno-vstrechnyye] meetings are held here regularly at which the overall results of competition are assessed and there is a frank, comradely discussion of each person's labor contribution.

With the improvement of people's qualifications, standard of economic knowledge and social activeness, the sphere of influence of workers' meetings expands and their role is increased in mobilizing the collectives for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. Thus, at the Kherson Petrovskiy combine plant many additional reserves were revealed during the preparation of meetings on the single topic "the workshop is my second home." Over R2.5 million were saved by introducing the proposals of the workers at the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine. The Vilnyus plastic articles plant modernized a shop and renovated consumer services premises in implementing the decisions of workers' meetings.

An authoritative form of working people's participation in management is the standing production conference. There are now over 140,000 standing production conferences in the country and 6 million people, of whom over two-thirds are workers, have been elected to them. Last year alone, at the initiative of the standing production conferences the working conditions of 2 million people were improved, about 400,000 were relieved of heavy manual operations and the labor-intensiveness of hundreds of types of output was reduced. Special commissions have been created in the Ministries of Power Machine Building, Industrial Construction and a number of others to examine and implement proposals of sectoral significance.

Public opinion in the team, shop and enterprise collective is an influential force. It not only helps to put production reserves into operation and to disseminate leading experience but also helps to educate people. PRAVDA's mail, however, attests that this force is not yet being fully used everywhere. The deadlines for holding workers' meetings are frequently broken and the effectiveness of decisions is low. Another thing that has an effect is so-called overorganization, whereby in preparing for a meeting, an attempt is made to regulate everything--from the composition of the presidium and the list of speakers to the questions to be put to the keynote speaker. Such shortcomings have been reported in particular from the Khabarovsk Ordzhonikidze oil refinery, the Velizh flax plant in Smolenskaya Oblast and the Taganrog Pressmash Production Association.

The party and trade union committees are called on resolutely to eradicate formalism in this matter, to develop people's initiative by every means, and to seek persistently the fulfillment of the decisions taken by the workers' meeting. It is essential to make wider use of effective forms of public control like the defense of socialist pledges, leaders' reports on the action taken on the workers' proposals and critical comments, reciprocal checks by related collectives and many others. New opportunities presenting themselves in connection with the improvement of the economic mechanism, the transition to team forms of labor organization, the emphasis on qualitative indicators and the observance of contract commitments presuppose the enhancement of the collectives' reciprocal responsibility and the intensification of exactingness and comradely exigency toward each worker.

The creation of such an atmosphere in small collectives, at trade, public catering, local industry and consumer service enterprises and institutions, for instance, deserves more attention. The mood of millions of people depends largely on the quality of work here. The implementation of the measures adopted by the party for improving the services sphere and for intensifying workers control presupposes labor collectives' active and all-round participation in this important matter. Yet it is in precisely this sphere that the authority of workers' meetings is sometimes low and that trade union organizations lack persistence in making use of their rights.

The basic guidelines for the country's development approved by the 26th CPSU Congress point directly to the need to develop the working people's initiative and creative activeness in managing the economy and to enhance the significance of the standing production conferences and general meetings of the labor collectives. The party organizations' task is to realize these demands actively, to rely, in forming public opinion, on the authority of leading workers and production innovators, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to form in economic leaders sensitivity toward working people's needs and the ability to respond efficiently to their proposals.

The creative discussion of business and tasks, and the collective elaboration of decisions at meetings, strengthen a sense of responsibility in every person and prompt him to display initiative and perform shock work. This is an essential condition for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the motherland's further prosperity.

NEED SEEN FOR PARTY FRANKNESS OVER PROBLEMS

LD081457 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Truthfulness--A Party Trait"]

[Text] Lenin's party has a wonderful tradition: Serving the people and existing for the people, it carefully heeds their opinion and their collective intellect. This is the tradition that determines the fact that there is no question which the party cannot answer for the people. The 26th CPSU Congress and the report to the congress delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again demonstrated to the whole world the unshakable firmness of the party's ties with the people--ties based on a profound mutual trust and on the ability, on a party-wide and nationwide scale, to seek and find the best ways to move our society along the path of communist building and the most efficient forms and methods for overcoming the difficulties and complications inevitable on that path.

The supreme forum of the country's communists convincingly showed that never before has our country risen to such heights in economic and social development as at the present stage. The path traveled by Soviet Georgia in the seventies--the latest of its six glorious decades--confirms this most eloquently. But, as was pointed out at the Moscow gala meeting dedicated to the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, "in life the good coexists with the bad and the happy with the sad, and there are failures alongside the successes.... No one will deprive us of our achievements and victories. Nor will anyone overcome difficulties and complexities for us, either."

Such an approach to matters under conditions of the increase in the scale and qualitative complexity of communist building tasks is a truly Leninist and party one. The communists and all the working people of Soviet Georgia have verified by their own experience the inexhaustible fruitfulness of such an attitude toward the real situations which emerge in our society's life. Embarking on the practical implementation of the tasks set for the republic's party organization in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom, a historic resolution for us, the Georgian CP Central Committee spoke to the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and illustrious young people with the utmost openness, straightforwardness and frankness about the economic and social deformations which emerged here in the sixties and about the protectionism, bribery, graft material and spiritual provincialism and presumption cultivated by an insignificant group of careerists who recognized no forms of human self-assertion except those which can be reckoned in hard cash. Those were truthful party words, that was the party truthfulness in response to which human hearts invariably open: Not for nothing did the struggle for the restoration and assertion throughout our republic of the Leninist norms of party, state, economic and social life become a nationwide struggle and a struggle to restore Soviet Georgia's good name among our motherland's fraternal peoples.

The 26th CPSU Congress gave a lofty appraisal to the activity of the republic's communists in the sphere of its economic and social development. "Things are going well in Georgia," said the head of our party and of the Soviet state. Profoundly grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for so high an appraisal, the republic's communists and all its working people relate it directly to the truthfulness and frankness with which the republic's party organization is conducting the dialogue with the workers of our cities and villages, a dialogue in which there is no place for reservations, contrivances or withdrawal for life's real complexities.

Yes, we are justly proud that the 60-year path of our republic and its Communist Party has been crowned by a Red Banner 10th 5-Year Plan and that Soviet Georgia occupies a solid and confident place among the stalwarts of the all-union socialist competition.

But our successes could be even more considerable were there no idlers, slackers, bureaucrats or plunderers of the people's property among us, or simply unauthorized people who do not mind their own business.

Yes, we have achieved much in improving the republic's moral and psychological climate. But do we really have grounds for saying that we have completely ended bribery, protectionism, private property tendencies or the desire to grab a bit more from society without giving anything back?

Yes, our people have begun to live better, their material and spiritual well-being has increased and their housing and everyday conditions have improved. Nevertheless we are experiencing certain difficulties in satisfying the demand for some food and industrial goods and there are still quite a few families living in housing which leaves much to be desired. But surely the reason this is happening is because some of us are forgetting the truism that you can only consume what has been produced and that if you work half-heartedly you cannot expect a full measure of consumption?

Yes, we have achieved much in improving the administration of economic and social processes. But in the republic's administration are there not still many sluggish conservatives who fear any innovation, however progressive it may be? The presence of this type of personnel is shown by the fact cited at the 26th Georgian CP Congress: Resisting the broadening of democratic principles in all spheres of our life, one executive stated that "this democracy" would end up by removing him from his job.

The party teaches us: The prestige of a communist, the prestige of a party organization or a party committee does not exist as something preordained. They are won by selfless, honest labor, by the ability to look reality openly in the eye and by the ability to answer courageously for mistakes and omissions. "There is nothing more vulgar," Vladimar Ilich Lenin pointed out, "than smug optimism." This point acquires particular significance in light of the fact that some of our workers and a certain section of our propagandists prefer to speak mainly of achievements and victories while ignoring or mentioning only in passing the problems, difficulties and bottlenecks which cannot fail to worry the honest working person. Life resolutely rejects such an approach to matters--you only have to recall what a boost of labor enthusiasm and political activeness is given to our workers, kolkhoze members, intelligentsia and young people by their frank, businesslike discussions with the leaders of the republic's party and government on the most topical issues and on the most acute problems of our life.

Truthfulness is a party trait.

Moving toward the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and of the formation of the republic's Communist Party, the Georgian party organization not only pays due tribute to what has been done but also sees clearly how many still unused economic, social, organizational, political and moral reserves it still has. Putting them in the service of the present stage of communist building is how Soviet Georgia's communists see their task.

DEMICHEV, MAKEYEV ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

LD041557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] TASS--On 22 April at the conference-seminar of ideological workers being held in Moscow the following delivered reports: P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Comittee Politburo and USSR minister of culture--"The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Cultural Building": V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers--"The 26th CPSU Congress on Further Enhancing the Soviet People's Well-Being"; and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister--"The Basic Aspects of USSR Foreign Policy in Light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report and the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The seminar participants attended the celebrations devoted to the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

RASHIDOV PARTICIPATES IN TASHKENT MEETING 7 MAY

LD090604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] At a meeting today in Tashkent of party, administrative and planning organs reserves of the Uzbek economy and further improvement in the management of social production were discussed. Measures for raising the level of work in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were examined. Specifically, ways of solving such major tasks as the formation of the territorial production complexes of the Dzhizak and the Karshi steppes were analyzed. Taking part in the work of the meeting was Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

KISELEV ADDRESSES BREST CPSU MEETING 7 MAY

LD080706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Farmers of Brestskaya Oblast, having eliminated the consequences of dust storms, were the first in Belorussia to complete sowing of grain crops, flax and potatoes. Pressing problems of tending the crops and strengthening the fodder base for animal husbandry were today discussed at the Brestskiy Obkom where Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM

LD110950 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Many instances of shock work by young workers of the republic were mentioned at the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum which was held in Kiev on 15 April. The plenum discussed the tasks of the Komsomol organizations connected with the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, the provisions and instructions outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhvev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress resolutions. A report was read by Korniyenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee. Considerable attention was paid at the plenum to further improving the organizational and educational work of the Komsomol organizations, especially in the main branches of industry and agriculture. After examining the style and methods of work of the Komsomol committees and primary organizations the plenum participants criticized those who tolerate formalism and lack of initiative and concentrate on sessions instead of active work.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, was warmly greeted by participants when he spoke at the plenum. The plenum approved the organizational and political measures outlined by the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee connected with the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress resolutions.

NAKHICHEVANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM VIEWS CADRE WORK

LD110819 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Improving Work With Cadres"]

[Text] Nakhichevan, 28 Apr--The autonomous republic's working people like all Soviet people followed the 26th party congress' work with tremendous enthusiasm and have actively begun to implement its decisions. The Nakhichevanskaya ASSR's industry coped with the 4-month plan for the sale of output ahead of schedule and work is proceeding at a high rate on construction projects, in the fields and in livestock units.

Mention was made of this at the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom plenum which discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on improving work with cadres.

K.N. Ragimov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Politiburo and first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom delivered the report.

Noting the successes achieved, the speaker and the participants in the debate stressed the role played by cadres in attaining those successes. The oblast party organization proceeds from the CPSU's demand that work with cadres, as a basic condition of leadership in the process of the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of a mature socialist society, forms the nucleus of the party's entire political and organizational activity.

This explains that exceptional attention which the obkom pays to work with cadres, their selection, placement and education, to increasing the responsibility for assigned work and to increasing initiative. It is also constantly at the center of attention of gorkoms and raykoms. Thanks to the consistent work in this sphere the majority of sectors [uchastki] have been provided with skillful and competent cadres, dedicated to the party's cause.

However, the participants in the plenum noted, instances of a formal approach to workers' promotion and to the preparation of a reserve of cadres have still not been fully eradicated. In a number of cases, for example, this business is restricted merely to the compilation of lists--by no means complete--of the reserve. Great shortcomings in this sphere have been discovered in the activity of the Nakhichevan Gorkom and Shakhbuzskiy Raykom.

The resolution adopted outlined specific ways of eliminating existing shortcomings and for radically improving the work with cadres undertaken by the autonomous republican's party organizations.

OBKOM PLENUM IN KAZAKHSTAN DISCUSSES CADRE WORK

LD120907 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Main Link of Party Work"]

[Text] Ust-Kamenogorsk--An obkom plenum has discussed the question of the oblast party organizations' work on further improving the selection, placement and education of cadres and on increasing their responsibility in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands. Obkom First Secretary A.K. Protozanov delivered a report.

Party committees and primary party organizations have done quite a lot recently to improve the organization of work with cadres. Reports on this issue are being prepared on a wider scale and increasing attention is being paid to cadres' ideological tempering and to raising their professional skill. Over 90 percent of party committee workers have higher education. Thousands of skilled specialists have been promoted to leading posts in the economy. The composition of cadres in the middle link of agriculture has improved. All this is helping to increase the profitability of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

However, in the work of certain party committees there are still shortcomings in the question of promoting people to leading posts. A number of construction organizations permit frequent replacement of engineering-technical workers. Proper concern is not being shown everywhere in appointing machine operators on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The plenum outlined measures to eliminate shortcomings and to improve cadres work.

ROMANOV READS BREZHNEV LETTER AT LENINGRAD PLANT

LD081043 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[LENTASS report: "Meeting at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] A meeting attended by many thousands of people took place at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod association yesterday.

After opening the meeting, association party committee Secretary V.F. Shibayev gave the floor to G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. He said:

Dear Comrades!

The 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions taken by it and the propositions and conclusions of the report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, have evoked a surge of pride in our Soviet motherland, tremendous political and labor enthusiasm and a patriotic response in millions of people's hearts.

The letter sent by two well-known Leningraders, two 26th party congress delegates, Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Petrovich Vinogradov, a CPSU member since 1915, and Vladimir Stepanovich Chicherov, leader of a team of assemblymen-fitters, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, figures among the many moving testimonies to the monolithic cohesion of our Leninist party's ranks and to its close unity with all the Soviet people.

Expressing their thoughts and sentiments, which correspond to all Leningraders' thoughts and sentiments, Comrades Vinogradov and Chicherov voiced unanimous approval for the vigorous activity pursued with Leninist purposefulness by the party Central Committee and its Politburo and paid a tribute of the profoundest respect for the titanic labor of the outstanding party and state leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They gave an assurance that they, like all Leningraders, will spare no effort for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic plans and for augmenting the contribution to the common cause of struggling for our beloved motherland's prosperity.

Here, in this workday atmosphere, I am pleased, dear comrades, to announce that a reply has come from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Vasiliy Petrovich Vinogradov and Vladimir Stepanovich Chicherov.

TO TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE, G.V. ROMANOV READ OUT THE TEXT OF THE LETTER.

G.V. Romanov then continued:

The letter from the head of the Communist Party and Soviet state to the Leningrad party veteran and to the front-rank worker is a profound, personally sincere and, at the same time, noteworthy political document addressed to communists and to all Leningraders at a time when the party and the Soviet people have begun tremendous, creative work to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions. This letter is a further convincing testimony to the Leninist style in the work of the party Central Committee and of its Politburo, the style which permeates the daily, multifaceted activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the man at the Soviet land's helm, an outstanding fighter for the triumph of communism and of peace on earth.

Leningraders, together with all Soviet people, fervently welcome, support and approve such a style which is permeated with the closest of links with the masses and with concern for the people's good and happiness!

The 26th CPSU Congress put our party and our people in a businesslike mood. Having been approved everywhere, the congress decisions are now being translated by the labor of millions into practical language and are being consolidated by persistent local organizational and political work.

Leningraders, together with the whole country, have begun the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan well. This we can say about industry and agriculture, capital construction and transportation, the service sphere and other important sectors of work.

There have been successes. But there are still quite a lot of difficulties and unresolved tasks. When Leonid Ilich stresses that for us, the main thing is the plan, we are well aware that behind this is the concern that everything slated by the party--the growth of the country's economic and defensive might and the enhancement of the people's well-being--has been steadfastly implemented.

This is why, while paying due tribute to what has been achieved, it is necessary, comrades, to keep clearly in mind that an even and assured rhythm of production, the elimination of various types of rushed work, the precise observance of the production schedule--everything about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes in his letter--are still by no means assured everywhere. Words are not always being backed up with deeds. We must draw conclusions from this, increase the responsibility for fulfilling the outlined plans and strengthen discipline and the degree of organization in every way.

In this respect the collective of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod association, too, which for some decades now has rightly enjoyed the reputation of the country's main turbine shop, has something to work at. This prestige has been forged by generations of turbine builders, from the plant's first Red director, Vasiliy Petrovich Vinogradov, to you, dear comrades, today's workers and specialists. The high standing of this marque and high standard of work must always be maintained.

Our preoccupations are manifold. Over 70 steam, gas and hydraulic turbines with an overall capacity of nearly 10 million kilowatts are to be supplied to the country's most important construction projects this year alone. Among them are units for the Sayano-Shushenskaya, Nizhnekamskaya and other power stations of our country, the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex and major main gas pipelines.

The production of the first high-speed 1-million-kilowatt steam turbine for atomic power-stations and of reversible machinery for the Zagorskaya water storage station has begun. The technical documentation is being drawn up for a rotary blade hydraulic turbine for the Maynskaya GES and for an 800,000-kilowatt steam turbine for work in the fast neutron reactor unit. Of course, it is pleasant to think that the "order book" is full of such modern machinery and that the above-mentioned work is being carried out in conformity with world standards.

At the same time, it is important that the whole cycle--from the development to the production of the new power units--be organized not just precisely and promptly but that it ensure the party's most important requirement: a high national economic end result.

As you know, for the purpose of ensuring the ahead-of-schedule commissioning and assimilation of production capacities in the manufacture of power equipment and of accelerating the supply of equipment to construction projects nearing completion, the collectives of power machine-building enterprises, of the machine building and instrument making industry, of heavy and transportation machine building, of the ferrous metallurgy and electrical equipment industries and of construction and assembly organizations concluded a contract on creative cooperation for 1981. Among the initiators of this all-union competition is the collective of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod association and, consequently, the Leningrad turbine builders will have to measure up to great responsibilities.

The struggle for efficiency and quality is now taking place, comrades, in every sector of engineering and ecoromic activity and at every work station. A remarkable collective of highly skilled workers and experts is working in your association. The collective's vanguard--its party organization--numbers over 3,600 people. A conscientious, honest and responsible attitude from everyone toward his work will make it possible to increase the general success and make weightier and more considerable your contribution to the overall labor achievements.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's letter contains these words: "If what the congress has outlined is 'amended' in the direction of tightening up deadlines, as Leningraders are planning in their socialist pledges, this amendment can only be welcomed." The working people of the city and oblast have adopted high pledges and set important targets. The work now is to fulfill unconditionally what has been outlined, to take a significant new step toward solving economic and social tasks and to use the scientific and production potential created in Leningrad in the country's interests and with the maximum efficiency.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express the confidence that the thoughts and sentiments expressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's letter to Comrades Vinogradov and Chicherov will serve to mobilize the forces of the Leningrad party organization and of all Leningraders for a successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and for the implementation of the historic decisions of our Leninist party's 26th congress.

TO TUMULTUOUS, PROLONGED APPLAUSE, G.V. ROMANOV PRESENTED V.P. VINOGRADOV AND V.S. CHICHEROV WITH THE TEXT OF THE LETTER FROM COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM.

BRESTSKAYA OBLAST FAILS TO MEET GROWTH TARGETS

LD120913 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 3

[BELTA report: "Taking Account of Prospects"]

[Text] Brest, 24 Apr--First secretary Ye. Ye. Sokolov delivered a report on the party obkom's organizational-political measures on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions at today's Belorussian Obkom Plenum .

It was noted at the plenum that the 3-month plan for the production of commodity output has been overfulfilled. Produce to the value of R12.6 million was obtained above target. However, if one takes account of the fact that the 1981 socialist pledges envisaged a 4.7 percent growth in production volume, whereas in fact only 3.2 percent has been achieved, the results cannot fail to cause alarm. Production volumes in Korbin and in Kamenetskiy, Zhabinkovskiy and Lyakhovichskiy Rayons declined in the first quarter in comparison with last year. Work must be more intensive and productive, it was stressed at the plenum, in order to make up for the omission.

Only 50 percent of production growth in the oblast has been gained by increasing labor productivity. As before there have been great losses of worktime at the Baranovichi industrial cotton processing association and the Pinsk wood processing association, at the Brest gas apparatus plant and at the majority of local industrial enterprises. The problem of improving production quality remains acute.

In agriculture, the speakers stressed, it is necessary to introduce industrial technology more actively into field cultivation and stockraising and to make more efficient use of technical, raw material and labor resources in order to step up production volumes and to fulfill the plans for the sale of produce by every farm. There is potential for solving these tasks. Maloritskiy, Baranovichskiy, Brestskiy and a number of other rayons coped successfully with the set volumes of milk and meat purchases in the first quarter. Criticism was leveled at Pruzhanskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Korbinskiy and Berezovskiy Rayons, whose milk sales were almost 33 percent lower than last year.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion. The party obkom's organizational-political measures on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were approved.

REPORTAGE ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS THROUGH 4 MAY

LD111504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 2

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "Using the Industrial Method"]

[Excerpt] Each day brings farmers nearer to the need of the sowing campaign. Less and less time remains for sowing spring crops within the optimal agrotechnical period. Therefore, the grain-growers continued their shock work through the May Day festival. Last week they added a further 9 million hectares to the sown area, making a total of 35.1 million hectares of spring crops sown by 4 May, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports. Farmers in many areas are carrying out fast field work. In the RSFSR, where farms in Vladimirskaya, Ryazanskaya, Gorkovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts recently started sowing, spring crops have been sown on 11.8 million hectares; in the Ukraine--11.9 million; and in Belorussia--2.3 million hectares. From south Kazakhstan, where the sowing units have left the fields, the sowing campaign has moved into the virgin lands.

The largest amount of land is set aside for grain crops, and three-fourths of it is occupied by spring grain. What of spring grain sowing? By the end of the first 5-day period in May grain and pulse crops had been sown on 18.3 million hectares. Sowing is well organized on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes on Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Belgorodskaya, Ternopolskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts. Of course, the weather this spring is creating difficulties for grain growers. But this is not the only reson for slow sowing work. In some places machine operators' work is poorly organized, socialist competition is not properly staged and their are frequent delays in servicing machinery. One of the main tasks of farm leaders and specialists and associations under the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is to ensure speedier elimination of these shortcomings. The sooner they achieve efficient labor organization and ensure continuous operation of machinery, the more successful the sowing work will be, and this is bound to help improve the yield and return on each hectare of arable.

Cool Spell Slows Work

LD120853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review:" "In the April Fields"]

[Excerpt] Last week saw the end of sunflower sowing in Moldavia and sugar beet planting in Stavropolskiy Kray and Kirgizia. Cotton sowing is nearly over in Uzbekistan. Sowing units have left the fields in the Ferganskaya Valley--the republic's major cotton zone. More than 1 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Work here is faster than last year. Nevertheless, the spring continues to set farmers complex tasks. In fact, it is behaving very capriciously this year, again it was cool over most of the country's European territory. There were gusty winds and snow. The average daily temperature was 2-6 degrees and in places even 8-11 degrees lower than normal. Most unusual frosts occurred in the Chernozem Zone, the middle and lower Volga areas and in some Ukrainian oblasts. The spring is unusual, specialists note, for the fact that it is moving not from south to north but from west to east. The work front is moving in the same way. Last week it took in Estonia (sowing is now under way in all our union republics), Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, Moskovskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Uralskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts and Buryatskaya ASSR.

By Monday 27 April 26.1 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the country. (It was 18.3 million hectares by the same date last year.) Some 13.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been sown along with 2.2 million hectares of sugar beet, 2.9 million hectares of cotton, 1.3 million hectares of sunflowers and 223,000 hectares of flax. Some 489,000 hectares of potatoes have been planted along with 461,000 hectares of vegetables. Some 492,000 hectares of grain corn have been sown and 67,400 hectares of rice. Some 5.6 million hectares of spring crops were sown during the week. This is somewhat less than in the previous week. The weather has been a factor, of course. But on fine days farms are working efficiently and smoothly. The reason for this is that in most parts of the country the equipment readiness level is high. It has to be said, although, that in the Far East, where, incidentally, many oblasts have embarked on preliminary tilling of the soil, 15-20 percent of the powerful K-700 and 5-150 tractors are not yet ready. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, machine building plants and local soviet organs must take effective measures to promptly improve the situation.

PRAVDA Summary

LD111237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Report by A. Pazhitnev under the rubric "The Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Roundup": "The Sowing Relay"]

[Text] Farmers have still not had any really warm weather this spring. Time does not stand still, however, and the sowing front is moving further and further north and east. Last week machine operators commenced sowing in Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya and a number of other oblasts in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, in Kurganskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts, and in the Buryatskaya ASSR. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 26.1 million hectares of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been sown to spring crops by 27 April. The sown area has increased by 5.6 million hectares in the last week. The rate of fieldwork is increasing in the RSFSR. Kazakhstan's farmers are ahead of last year's work rates.

The country's largest growing area is given over to grain and pulse crops. By 27 April more than 13 million hectares had been sown to these crops. Many farms in Kurskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts and in the north Caucasus are successfully growing grain crops. On the other hand, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Primorskiy Kray are behind in this work. Not all farms there ensured that sowing equipment was ready by the peak sowing period.

The time has also come for growers of intertilled crops to get out into the fields. Reports are coming in from all over the country that mass operations are getting underway on plantations. Potato growers have joined with other rural workers in starting the first stage of the harvest campaign. This will be a strenuous and crucial season for them. The lessons of last year's failures must be learned and any possible caprices on the weather's part must be countervailed by good organization and skill. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to sow an area of more than 3.2 million hectares to potatoes and to ensure a yield of at least 120 quintals per hectare. All categories of farm are to produce more than 90 million tons of tubers--9 percent more than the annual average during the last 5-year plan.

Growers on plantations are striving to achieve these targets by improving the quality of work and ensuring that progressive techniques are widely employed in the fields. Ensuring soil fertility is one of their main concerns. It is planned to apply up to 55 tons of organic fertilizer per sown hectare, compared with 46 tons last year.

The use of the industrial crop cultivation technology will help farmers to demonstrate more fully the potato-growing area's potential. Potatoes will be grown over an area of more than 50,000 hectares using the new method. It is planned to introduce this technology most widely on farms in Bryanskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblasts, and in the Belorussian SSR. At the heart of the innovation is the total mechanization of all operations and the reduction of labor costs. Scientifically based norms for the application of fertilizer are to be provided and farms are to be supplied with weed-killers. Quality seeds with the highest reproduction rate will be used for planting. In order to accelerate plant development machine operators will carry out intercultivation prior to germination. Farmers have the task of ensuring a yield of not less than 300 quintals of potatoes per hectare sown in this way.

Potato growers' work is currently appreciably ahead of normal schedules. By 27 April 489,000 hectares had been sown to potatoes--300,000 hectares more than last year. Farms in Georgia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have fulfilled in full their plans for the sowing of early potatoes.

But some things still need to be done to ensure that bumper harvests of this important food crop are produced everywhere. It is a matter of concern that a number of farms have still not been provided with sufficient sowing material. This applies primarily to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ryanzanskaya, Tulskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts.

Repair workers have also allowed a backlog to accumulate: As of mid-April one-fourth of potato planters in Permskaya Oblast and one-fifth in Amurskaya Oblast were in a state of disrepair.

A great deal of machinery was not ready for work in the Mordovskaya ASSR and in Voronezhskaya Oblast. They must be repaired as soon as possible.

Sugar beet growers also face stiff tasks. By 27 April 2.2 million hectares had been sown to sugar beet. Although average annual sugar beet production rose in the last 5-year plan period compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, by no means all reserves have been tapped. Thus sugar beet production targets remained underfulfilled on farms in Rovenskaya, Penzensksya and a number of other oblasts. Party and economic organs must draw the necessary conclusions from these facts. The interests of the work demand that everything must be geared to achieving a good end result, that the methods of the workers of Yampolskiy Rayon must be more widely introduced in the sector and that the efficiency of cooperation between farmers and sugar industry workers must be increased in order to ensure increased production per hectare under cultivation.

Growers engaged in the cultivation of that valuable oil-bearing crop--sunflowers--have a great deal to do. The current situation in this sector cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Many rayons and oblasts failed to fulfill their plans for the production and purchase of seed in the last 5-year plan. This applies to farmers in Moldavia and in Tambovskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts. It is important that party, soviet and economic organs pay closer attention to solving a range of questions connected with increasing production of this industrial crop and to make up the laggardness which has been allowed to occur. A high standard of work must now be guaranteed in the spring fields. It is particularly important to complete sowing promptly and in conformity with all agrotechnical requirements, and to lay the foundation for producing a full-weight harvest.

More and more detachments of farmers are joining the spring campaign. Work is getting under way on corn plantations. By the start of the last week of April more than a million hectares had been sown to this crop.

Work is in full swing among cottongrowers in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. In the country as a whole 2,911,000 hectares have been sown to cotton.

The sowing of vegetables and fodder crops is under way.

For success in the fields much now depends on the farmers' partners, especially the suppliers of equipment and spare parts. Not all plant collectives are fulfilling their targets, however. Enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are in arrears in dispatching to farms harrows and land levelers for use on corn plantations. The Tashkent tractor plant has still not yet begun dispatching tractor transmission housings for use on cotton-growing farms. Transportation workers are also not pulling their weight. According to a report received by the newspaper from the AZOT Production Association in Novomoskovsk, more than 40,000 tons of mineral fertilizer are still to be delivered to farmers because Moscow railroad workers are failing to guarantee freightcar deliveries. For this reason, in April alone the shortfall in deliveries of ammonium nitrate to farmers was more than 8,000 tons.

April is on the way out. In celebrating May Day farmers are striving to do more and do it better and are devoting every working minute to the next harvest.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD111013 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Rapid Pace and High Quality for Agricultural Work"]

[Excerpts] A conference of leaders of the republic's agricultural and a number of other ministries and departments which discussed the progress of agricultural work in the light of the tasks advanced in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress has been held at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Briefings were delivered by M. G. Askerov, agriculture minister, T. Kh. Orudzhev, minister of fruit and vegetable farming, Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, M. I. Aliyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources, Kh. G. Kerimov, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, M. S. Mamedov, chairman of the Azerselkhozkhimiya Science and Production Association, I. A. Aliyev, chief of the Hydrometeorological Service Administration, Ch. K. Gasanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Consumers' Societies (Azerittifak), F. K. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan railroad, and Sh. A. Rasizade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

The conference was addressed by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

As the conference has indicated, he said, the state of affairs in the fields may be deemed satisfactory on the whole although there are quite a few issues which must be solved immediately for the successful fulfillment of the crucial tasks facing rural workers in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is possible to eliminate existing deficits and overcome the lag caused both by objective and by a number of other reasons only if leaders of ministries, departments and of the corresponding services and component experts visit the rayons more often, notice existing shortcomings in time and give effective help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in eliminating them as quickly as possible.

Although the state of the grain crops is better than last year, weeds are to be seen over extensive areas and grain crops are also becoming diseased. The intensive tending of every tract and every sector should be organized so that these phenomena may not lead to harvest losses. At the same time the pace of preparation for harvesting the grain crops must be intensified everywhere and all resources which will ensure not only that the harvest is carried out promptly and to a high standard but also the prompt transportation and reception of the harvested crops must be made ready. Here there must be even more widespread use than last year of the Ipatovskiy method which ensures the most rational use of manpower, machinery, repair bases and fuel. Farms should already have schedules for harvesting work and calculations showing how the best possible harvest may be achieved on every farm--in short, they should precisely define their tasks for the forthcoming grain harvest. Much time may be gained by organizing the harvesting better and this will mean avoiding losses of at least 2-3 quintals of grain per hectare.

The state of the cotton crop is also better than last year. But this is no cause for complacency or self-satisfaction. There should be greater attention to cultivation and other operations and to ensuring the high quality of this work. Skilled help to farms and the monitoring of the quality of agrotechnical measures are particularly important now and in all subsequent phases of cotton development.

On the harvesting of truck farming produce, Comrade Aliyev stressed Azerbaijan's significance as a supplier of early vegetables to the country's industrial centers. It is thus necessary to use every opportunity for accelerating the ripening of all varieties of vegetables and for expediting their harvesting and prompt dispatch to consumers. It is a matter of honor for vegetable growers to maintain our republic's reputation as an "all-union truck farm" which has been called on to provide the earliest vegetables. Another, no less important requirement is to ensure the high quality of vegetable produce. It must all meet the prescribed standards. And here there must be steadfast monitoring, primarily by the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and also by party and soviet organizations and the public.

The vineyards have wintered well. This is a good beginning, Comrade Aliyev said. The leaders of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and of its farms must continue to ensure the intensive tending of plantations. The main point is to provide for and implement all the necessary measures against potential losses from vine diseases or pests. This depends very much on the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture which is obliged to ensure the delivery of the required number of dusters and sprayers.

Time does not stand still and this must be done as soon as possible. Care should be taken over the reception of the entire grape harvest taking account of the high targets that we have outlined and all processing enterprises under construction should be commissioned on time.

Speaking of the anticipated big harvests of vegetables, fruit, grapes and other crops, Comrade Aliyev drew the attention of ministerial and departmental leaders to the need to improve the work of the entire procurement system. The Azerbaijan SSR Union of Consumers' Societies, together with agricultural ministries, must organize matters so as to purchase the maximum quantity of surplus agricultural produce from the population this year and to organize uninterrupted trade in this produce in the cities.

Taking account of the distinctive features of this year's weather, the most important problem is to accumulate irrigation water in reservoirs and other bodies of water, to use it rationally and to take stringent steps for its economical use. The task is to ensure the continuous irrigation of all farm crops without exception. This question must be worked on literally every day. Work on the use of mineral fertilizers and of chemical agents for combating plant diseases and pests must be improved. While continuing work on delivering these to the republic, at the same time it is necessary to ensure that fertilizers and toxic chemicals are used rationally and that losses are resolutely prevented.

Despite certain successes in stockraising, Comrade Aliyev continued, the situation in this sector continues to cause anxiety. The leaders of ministries and departments, rayons and farms must not content themselves with what has been achieved but must work more specifically on stockraising and strive for high indicators. Much has to be done, in particular, in order to improve the structure of the cattle herd and to increase the proportion of brood cows in the herd. The unfounded slaughtering of livestock on farms is still too great but effective steps to suppress this impermissible phenomenon are not being taken.

Comrade Aliyev dwelt in detail on questions of fodder production and stressed the need to introduce a system for the strict monitoring of the procurement of fodder crops, their rational use and the provision of farms with the necessary number of pits and trenches for silage and cured hay. As in all other sectors of plant cultivation, all the stages of the growing, harvesting, procurement and storage of fodder must be constantly at the focus of attention of leaders of ministries, rayons and farms and of the public. Every farm and rayon must determine the anticipated grass harvest and set deadlines for the beginning and the end of harvesting so as to gather everything which the fodder field can give.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress set great and crucial tasks before agriculture, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion. There is no doubt that the republic's illustrious rural workers, having launched socialist competition on a wide scale for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, will make every effort so as to consolidate the lofty achievements of the past 5-year plan and will achieve a further increase in the production and sale to the state of all categories of agricultural produce.

Participating in the conference's work were Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members I. A. Mamedov and G. N. Seidov and Central Committee Bureau candidate member G. Sh. Efendiyev.

KIRGIZ PLENUM DISCUSSES SHEEP, CPSU DECISIONS

LD110741 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum was held on 24 April 1981.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization To Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Measures for the Further Development of Sheep Raising in the Kirgiz SSR.'"

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

Taking part in the debate on the question under discussion were Comrades A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; V. Ye. Chemerisov, chairman of the Krasnaya Zarya Kolkhoz, Leninopolskiy Rayon; V.A. Makarenko, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; R.E. Sadykov, chief scientific secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences; A.B. Davletaliyeva, senior shepherd at the Lushchikhin State Pedigree Breeding Plant, Kirovskiy Rayon; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Obkom; M.I. Logvinov, first secretary of Moskovskiy Raykom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; K. Aknazarov, first secretary of Kochkorskiy Raykom; Yu. U. Asymbekov, director of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Planning for the Sheep-Raising Industry; A. Savitakhunov, Kirgiz SSR minister of agriculture; I.P. Kondrashov, Kirgiz SSR minister of rural construction; N.L. Pryadkin, first secretary of Kirovskiy Raykom; T. Akmatov, senior shepherd at the 22d Party Congress Kolkhoz, Tonskiy Rayon; Z.V. Cherkashchenko, chairman of the Pobeda Kolkhoz, Tyupiskiy Rayon; M. Imankulov, director of the Kirgiz Scientific Research Technological Institute of Pastures and Fodders; A. Kozhomkulov, chief of the Glavkirgizvodstroy; T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee; M. Nurgaziyev, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Raykom, and I. Kasendeyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question and approved measures for the further development of sheep raising in the Kirgiz SSR for 1981-85 and the period through 1990.

The plenum also examined the question of "The Basic Political Organizational Measures of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee To Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

Comrade K. Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

Taking part in the discussion of this question were Comrade F.M. Chuprov, second secretary of Frunze Gorkom; Yu. P. Belyak, second secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; M. Imaniliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and Z. Nurmatova, first secretary of the Dzhalal-Abad Gorkom.

The plenum adopted a relevant resolution and approved the basic political organizational measures of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the communists and all working people of the republic will expend all their efforts, knowledge and energy for the successful implementation of the plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and will make a fitting contribution to the cause of communist building.

Yu. A. Kaykov, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SOVIET VICTORY DAY

Sokolov Address

OW110649 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0530 GMT 9 May 81

[Talk by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, on the occasion of Victory Day--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! Today the Soviet people and our foreign friends are marking Victory Day--one of the most joyous and stirring holidays of the Soviet people and their fighting men. Thirty-six years have already passed since the salvoes of the solemn salute roared out in honor of the heroes of the front and rear whose boundless courage and labor feats ensured the defeat of German Fascism. The farther this notable date--9 May 1945--recedes into history the brighter and more complete does the historic world significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War appear.

The current victory holiday is suffused with an atmosphere of high political upsurge and enthusiasm of the Soviet people evoked by the 26th CPSU Congress. The party's Central Committee Accountability Report, delivered at the congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other congress documents summed up the results of the great achievements of the land of soviets and determined radiant prospects of communist creation. The highest forum of the Leninist party made a profound analysis of contemporary world developments. The collective wisdom of the party worked out a whole series of new measures encompassing a broad range of questions that are united by a single aim and by our single desire to do everything possible to lead the peoples away from the threat of nuclear war--borne by the criminal policy of imperialism--and to preserve peace on earth.

The Soviet people well know the meaning of war. The unprecedented difficulties which had to be endured in the struggle with the Hitlerite aggressors once again arise in our memories. Marking Victory Day, we recall the glorious feats of the army and navy fighting men, workers, kolkhozniks and intelligentsia. We remember in order to see more clearly how selflessly our people struggle for today's happy life and to more deeply understand the sources of the great feat, whose influence on world developments is not lessening with the passing years.

Those were rigorous times. Nearly 40 years ago on a Sunday morning--on 22 June 1941--Fascist Germany launched an attack on our motherland. The Hitlerites threw a monstrous, by contemporary standards, military machine at the Soviet Union. It should be noted that with the approach of the 40th anniversary of Fascist Germany's bandit attack on the Soviet Union many fabrications concerning this date have appeared in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and other capitalist countries. Certain people in the West, using completely false fabrications about Red militarism and the Soviet military threat, would yet again like to lift the responsibility for unleashing the war from the ringleaders of Fascist Germany. Some intriguers have agreed on the monstrous assertion that Hitlerite aggression was supposedly preventive in nature. Historic facts convincingly confirm that Fascist Germany unleashed and waged war against the Soviet Union--a war that was unjust and rapacious to the highest degree and which was prepared with the active cooperation of all imperialist reactionaries. The Hitlerite command expected to smash the Soviet Armed Forces in a matter of 3-4 months and to put an end to the first country of socialism and thereby lay the path to achieving world supremacy.

But the war did not go according to the Hitlerites' plan. All Soviet people, in response to an appeal of the Leninist party, rose up in sacred struggle for the defense of their socialist fatherland. Their glorious armed forces courageously defended every inch of their native land.

They did not manage to stop the aggressor at once. Using the element of surprise and their numerical superiority the German fascist aggressors penetrated deep into our territory.

The Communist Party did not conceal the gravity of the developing situation and told the Soviet people the whole truth about the threat hanging over the motherland. The CPSU worked out a militant plan for the mobilization of manpower and means of the Soviet state for the defense of the achievements of socialism and the defeat of the aggressors. The party's slogan--Everything for the Front, Everything for Victory--became a law of life for the people and for every Soviet citizen. Communists fought and worked at the most difficult and responsible posts both at the front and in the rear. Experienced party workers were sent to the armed forces--members and candidate members of the party's Central Committee, secretaries of central committees of communist parties of the union republics, of kraykoms and okoms. They became members of military councils, and chiefs of political organs.

From the very first to the last days of the war Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was with the army in the field. As a political leader of great importance he made a big contribution to working out and realizing the plans of many operations and carried out extensive organizational and political work among the troops. He was in those places where the going was most difficult, where the success of combat was being decided.

The party turned the country into a military camp. At the center of its activities were questions concerning the elevation of the might of the armed forces--mobilization, creation of new formations, overseeing combat operations, strengthening the political and morale conditions of personnel, and organizing the production of arms and combat materiel.

In the very first days of the war, more than 5 million people joined the combat ranks of the army and navy. The Soviet Armed Forces waged stubborn battles and checked the enemy onslaught. In the Battle of Moscow, whose 40th anniversary we will be observing this year, a strategic grouping of more than 1 million crack Hitlerite troops was smashed. This was the first big defeat for fascism and was the beginning of a fundamental turnabout in the course of the war.

In the grandiose battle on the Volga which lasted 300 days and nights, the enemy lost a quarter of his entire combat forces deployed at the time on the Soviet-German front. The victory at Stalingrad was a triumph of the heroism of our people and of the might of Soviet arms. It marked a fundamental turning point in the war. This turnabout was completed in the summer of 1943 at the famous Battle of Kursk and the battle for the Dnepr. At Kursk, the enemy lost more than 30 divisions. Fascist Germany and its allies no longer thought of offensive operations and were forced to take defensive postures in all theaters of World War II.

The strategic initiative reverted to us. The Soviet Armed Forces began a mighty offensive along the entire front. The depth of scientific foresight, strict objectivity in assessing the correlation of forces and boldness and flexibility in operational and tactical ideas permitted our command to carry out a number of brilliant operations. The superiority of Soviet military art and the leadership talent of military commanders trained by the party were vividly manifested during the Belorussia, Yassy-Kishnev, Visla, East Prussia, Berlin and Prague operations. The outcome of the war was decided not only on the battlefield but also in the great struggle which expanded throughout the country for metal, for military equipment, and for bread as well. With their selfless labor the working class, kolkhoz peasants, and Soviet intelligentsia, together with the soldiers of the armed forces, forged victory over the enemy. The rear fed the army with human reserves, supplied it with arms and supported its morale and will to win. During the war years, Soviet industry turned out twice as much military materiel as the industry of Hitlerite Germany. It produced nearly 143,000 aircraft, more than 110,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery installations and more than 523,000 guns and mortars.

The invincible strength of the spiritual arms of our people and of the fighting men of the army and navy were manifested in the flames of battle. The ideological training of the Soviet people and their unshakable loyality to the ideals of communism made up one of the most important ingredients of our victories. The comprehensive ideological activities of the party at the front and in the rear augmented the spiritual strength of the people and urged them to great deeds.

The great victory over fascism was achieved through the joint efforts of many peoples. The Soviet people remember the courageous struggle against Hitlerite troops waged by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia; the exploits of the army and units formed by the patriots of Poland and Czechoslovakia; the people's uprisings in Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria; and the liberation struggle of the Albanian people, the patriots of Hungary and the anti-Fascist underground in the enemy's camp. A weighty contribution to the overall victory over the enemy was made by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition as well as by the members of the resistance movement.

But the main role in the defeat of Fascist Germany was played by the Soviet people and their armed forces. From the very first to the last days of the war the Soviet-German front absorbed up to 70 percent of the armed forces of Fascist Germany and its satellites. The main forces of the enemy were smashed on this front. The Soviet fighting men endured all the ordeals of war and defended the freedom and independence of their socialist fatherland and freed many peoples of southeast and central Europe from the Fascist yoke.

The unprecedented feat of the heroes will live forever in the people's memory. Respect for the participants in the great battle against fascism and concern for them have become the moral law of our lives. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted: Memories of the war, of those who remained on the field of battle will remain forever with us, the Soviet people. It is a memory of commitment. There is no higher aim in our Leninist party than to insure a peaceful and happy future for the Soviet people.

For 36 years now Europe has lived without war in conditions of peace. During these years, owing to the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries and because of the activities of our party, the aggressive schemes of imperialism have been frustrated more than once.

And today, through the fault of reactionaries, the situation in the world has become noticeably more complicated. Reactionary circles, and primarily those of the United States of America, are intensifying the supercharging of international tensions and are considerably increasing military expenditures. The budget allocations by the Pentagon are stipulated in astronomical sums--178 billion dollars for the 1981 financial year and more than 226 billion dollars for 1982.

This shows an obvious intention to change the military-strategic balance that has been established between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said most clearly that the Soviet Union has not been, and is not now, striving for military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. But neither will we permit such a superiority to be established over us. Such attempts, as well as trying to talk to us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state objectively assess the processes occurring in the international arena. They are doing everything necessary to insure the security of the USSR and of its allies and friends. Our glorious armed forces are vigilantly defending the conquests of socialism. Their combat potential represents a reliable fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skill, and indestructible moral courage.

The personnel of the army and navy are diligently and persistently striving to fulfill the tasks set by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. Today the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are standing in the combat ranks of our motherland's defenders. They are loyal to the heroic traditions of the Soviet Army and Navy and of our people. It was stressed at the congress that whenever the interests of our country's security or the defense of peace demand it, or when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet fighting man stands before the world as an unselfish and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome any hardships.

The Soviet fighting men, like all of our people, perceived the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with great interest and pride for the great party of Lenin. They wholeheartedly approve the wise internal and foreign policy of the party and government and express deep gratitude and recognition to the Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding champion of the cause of Lenin, for all they have done and are doing for the welfare of the people and to strengthen the economic and defensive might of our motherland.

Shoulder to shoulder with their class brothers--the fighting men of the Warsaw Pact member countries--the Soviet fighting men will continue to honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in defending the historic conquests of socialism and peace from any encroachments.

Dear comrades, permit me to congratulate you on the great holiday--Victory Day. I wish you new successes in labor for the benefit of our socialist motherland and great personal happiness. Thank you for your attention.

Gorshkov Comment

LD120903 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19 Signed to Press 4 May 81 p 5

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Soviet Navy: "Feat of All the People"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet people, who knew as no other people in the world did the untold hardships and sufferings of the war, which cost them 20 million lives, are filled with the unswerving will to use all their might to prevent its repetition.

The CPSU and its Politburo, sacredly fulfilling the people's will, have elaborated the peace program proclaimed by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. In implementing this program, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have come out with a broad range of specific and realistic initiatives to strengthen international security and limit the arms race.

The important new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress are an important contribution to the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. They cover a broad range of questions whose solution opens up real ways toward the normalization of the aggravated international situation and the consolidation of international security. They were unanimously approved by the congress and by all Soviet people and all the world's peace-loving forces.

At the same time the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies cannot fail to take into account the fact that the imperialists are elaborating and implementing various aggressive military-political plans aimed against the security of the socialist community countries and are continuing intensive material and psychological preparation for another world war. In the United States and other NATO countries military expenditure has now reached record dimension.

This year, it will reach almost $178 billion in the United States, for instance, while in 1982 it is planned to increase it to $233 billion. A large part of this expenditure is earmarked for the accelerated development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. The present Chinese leadership is operating in conjunction with the world reaction. Negative elements in Japan's political course are also intensifying.

The intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices require constant vigilance and the all-round consolidation of the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Under these conditions, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the party and state have not lost sight for a single day of questions of strengthening the defense might of the country and its armed forces. The congress rated highly the Soviet Armed Forces, whose combat potential is a firm fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale.

The USSR Navy is an example of combat might. On the basis of modern science it has also been radically altered qualitatively, becoming a strategic force ready for immediate use in the interests of defending our country and the entire socialist community. From the diesel-electric power plant to the nuclear power plant, from the cannon to the missile and to aircraft-carrying ships, from visual observation to radioelectronics and high-power hydroacoustic devices, from tables and charts to the most complicated computers--that is the path along which our naval equipment has developed and those are its qualitative changes. The Soviet Navy has now become an ocean-going one equipped with nuclear missiles and capable of resolving successfully strategic tasks in armed battle at sea. "Under conditions where the NATO countries have powerful offensive weapons on the sea," L.I. Brezhnev said, "we must think of appropriate defense in this sphere too. We have created our own ocean-going navy which can fulfill the tasks of this defense."

The birth of new ships required a high level of creative inspiration, enormous expenditure of effort and energy and heroic labor on the part of Soviet scientists, engineers, designers and workers. In the past few years alone several thousand of them have been awarded orders and medals and several have been given the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and have been awarded Lenin and State Prizes for their services in creating warships. In recent years a number of shipbuilding industry plants have been awarded orders.

The military seamen's ties of patronage with plant workers are strengthening with every passing year. Firm friendship has been established between the seamen of the Pacific Fleet and the working people of the Far East and Siberia, between the North Sea seamen and the Moscow Komsomol members, the Black Sea Fleet seamen and the Komsomol organizations of the Ukraine. The Baltic and Belorussian youth are patrons of the Baltic Fleet.

The Soviet Navy's flag can now be seen on many seas and oceans. The ship's emergence onto the broad ocean expanses and their permanent sojourn in regions where the motherland's interests require it have become habitual for our navy. The Soviet ships' high seagoing and design qualities are graphically manifested on these long voyages. The excellent naval training of their crews is combined with a high awareness of their patriotic and international duty.

One of the characteristic features of the present stage of Soviet military building is the further raising of the CPSU's role in leading the entire activity of the armed forces. The party analyzes profoundly and comprehensively the military-political situation in the world and elaborates and implements specific measures aimed at ensuring that the standards of modern requirements are met in terms of technical equipment and organizational structure and the degree of personnel's instruction and education.

The military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations are waging a persistent struggle to improve the efficiency and quality of combat and political training and are seeking the close unity of military, political and moral education. Soviet servicemen today are worthy heirs to their fathers' military glory and loyal continuers of the combat traditions of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They are people boundlessly devoted to the ideals of communism. As patriots and internationalists, they vigilantly stand guard over our people's revolutionary gains.

Celebrating the anniversary of the great victory, the Soviet Army and Navy servicemen realize with inspiration that they are standing watch over peace side by side with the army and navy servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries; in a single combat formation they are reliably safeguarding the revolutionary gains, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the socialist countries.

Marshal Bagramyan Interviewed

LD081100 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 May, TASS--"The Soviet Union's victory in World War Two delivered the peoples of Europe from fascism and exerted a great influence on the process of peaceful development of mankind," said Marshali Ivan Bagramyan. He was interviewed by a TASS correspondent on the eve of Victory Day, marking the 36th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Fascism.

Ivan Bagramyan, prominent general, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, stressed that the victory was won by the joint efforts of the peoples and armies of many countries. The countries of the anti-Hitler coalition made their contribution to the victory. The troops of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and, at the final stage, those of Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary bravely fought the enemy. The resistance movement in the occupied countries also played an important part in the struggle against fascism.

"The peoples paid a dear price for their victory over fascism," Marshal Bagramyan went on, "but the decisive role in the rout of Hitler Germany was played by the Soviet Union and its armed forces. It was the Soviet Union that bore the brunt of the war. It suffered enormous losses--over 22 million people. Eighty percent of the Fascist army was destroyed on the Eastern Front."

The Soviet marshal refuted the allegations of Western propaganda that lend-lease shipments played the decisive role in the victory of the Soviet Union. "We are grateful to the allies for this help," he said. "But it was insignificant and amounted to only 4 percent of Soviet war production." He recalled statements by many Western leaders recognizing this fact. Thus, British Minister of Labour Ernest Bevin recognized during the years of World War Two that all the help the allies could render was insignificant in comparison with the enormous efforts made by the Soviet people.

Marshal Bagramyan spoke of the dangerous policy adopted by certain states, a policy of stepping up the arms race, a policy of threats and interference in the affairs of other countries and suppressing the liberation struggle. "By contrast with these dangerous machinations," he said, "the Soviet Union has adopted a peace programme. The peace proposals made at the 26th Congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev meet the interests of all peoples. They are aimed at curbing the arms race, strengthening peace, consolidating detente and defending the sovereign rights and freedoms of the peoples."

But the Soviet people's love of peace is not a sign of weakness. The policy of the Soviet state combines a consistent struggle for peace and a constant readiness to repulse any aggression. The armies of the socialist community are standing on guard over peace and socialism. Opposing the forces of reaction and aggression is the mighty defensive alliance of socialist states--the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Marshal Bagramyan stressed in conclusion.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION EXPERT DIES SUDDENLY

LD120901 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 April carries on page 4 an obituary of Col Gen Engr N.I. Zolotarevskiy, "Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR state prize winner and honored construction worker of the RSFSR who died suddenly" "in his 71st year." The obituary notes that he was born "in the family of an employee," "graduated from the Institute of Railway Transportation Engineers" and worked "on the construction of highways." The obituary outlines Col Gen Engr N.I. Zolotarevskiy's career during the Great Patriotic War and in the postwar period and notes that he "made a considerable contribution to the consolidation of our motherland's defense capability." The obituary is signed by the following: "D.F. Ustinov, B.V. Bakin, A.A. Yepishev, N.F. Shetopalov, I.N. Shkadov, K.M. Vertelov, A.N. Zvartsev, A.G. Karaoglanov, P.G. Kotov, M.P. Klimov, V.K. Orlovskiy, N.V. Chekov, S.V. Podobedov, V.I. Yarmush, I.D. Pisarev, V.V. Martynov, P.V. Gradoselskiy, B.N. Yevdokimov, O.P. Dogadin, A.M. Kazantsev, M.G. Sakharov, A.G. Fomin and V.D. Prut."

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 April also carries on page 3 an untitled obituary of Col Gen Engr N.I. Zolotarevskiy providing similar biographical details and including the following passage:

"He participated actively in social life and was repeatedly elected a deputy of the Moscow Gorispolkom."

After a tribute from the "Communist Party and Soviet state," MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA's obituary concludes with the following signatures:

"V.V. Grishin, B.V. Bakin, V.F. Promyslov, L.A. Borisov, R.F. Dementyeva, I.N. Ponomarev, N.N. Ponomarev, A.M. Roganov, S.M. Kolomin, N.S. Trofimov, A.Ye. Biryukov, F.F. Kozyrev-Dal, V.P. Shchelkunov, I.A. Lanshin, S,V. Podobedov, V.I. Yarmush, V.F. Bryunin, K.S. Kochanov, K.K. Lipodat, I.A. Medryukov, I.D. Pisarev, Z.S. Sadardinov, L.D. Solodennikov, A.G. Chubukov, V.V. Martynov, B.N. Yevdokimov, A.G. Fomin and V.D. Prut."